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1920

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Seed Catalog



CHESMORE SEED COMPANY

409 FELIX STREET

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SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 210-212 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Chesmore's Rival Brand Lawn Grass Seed



A Beautiful, Smooth, Velvet, Green Lawn is Certain Only Through Sowing

CHESMORE'S RIVAL BRAND LAWN GRASS SEED

Absolutely the Best Lawn Seed that Experience Can Suggest, or that Money Can Buy

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. Price, per pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.00; 25 pounds \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$35.00.

SPECIAL MIXTURES

We are at all times glad to make up special mixtures of lawn grass to meet the requirements of existing conditions. We have been very successful in combinations of grasses for terraces, shady places, exposed situations, etc.

All orders will be filled at lowest prices when they are received, or we will take pleasure in quoting special prices at any time. Samples on application.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This makes the best, sweetest pasture and most nutritious for all kinds of stock. Kentucky has long been famous for its high bred horses and its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on most any farm a Blue Grass pasture of greenest verdure which will give very profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Price, per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 25 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

QUANTITIES REQUIRED

In order to secure quick and satisfactory results, a liberal quantity of Lawn Grass Seed should be used, as spots not seeded will surely be occupied by weeds. The usual rule is one pound for 300 square feet; 60 to 80 pounds for an acre.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS

GUARANTEE.—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc.

For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

CHESMORE SEED COMPANY

SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

With General Directions for Cultivation

Although the past season has not been as favorable for the yield of some seed crops as we would have liked, we are greatly pleased with the fine quality of the seed stocks we have harvested, but some varieties are in much shorter supply than usual. This is particularly true of Beans. On some varieties of these prices have necessarily advanced, while on some other vegetables prices are lower. While the quantity of some stocks is limited, the quality was never better, and we are thoroughly prepared to fill every order with seeds of the highest grade and of strong vitality.



Columbian White Mammoth.

shown by the reports of our experiment stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use. Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, making ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high thin to 8 inches apart. Where many are grown a good drill and cultivator are needed. Six pounds sow an acre.

Golden Tankard—This is sweeter than other mangels. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Long Red—Of enormous size and good quality. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet—The best of all. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Klein Wanzleben—Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ASPARAGUS

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds—previously soaked in water for about 24 hours—in rows about a foot apart. Cultivate between the rows frequently, to keep the soil loose and weeds down. The second year the plants will be ready for planting in permanent beds. Prepare the ground by working in a liberal quantity of barnyard manure. Set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart, or when large quantities are grown for market, set three or four feet apart, which permits horse cultivation. In planting, spread out the roots carefully and cover with about six or eight inches of soil. A rather sandy soil is best. Sow one ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Colossal—A well-known and excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Palmetto—An earlier and more productive variety than the preceding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety, furnishing white shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Roots—Two-year-old, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

MANGEL WURZEL

FOR FEEDING STOCK

An ever increasing acreage is being planted for stock beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them as

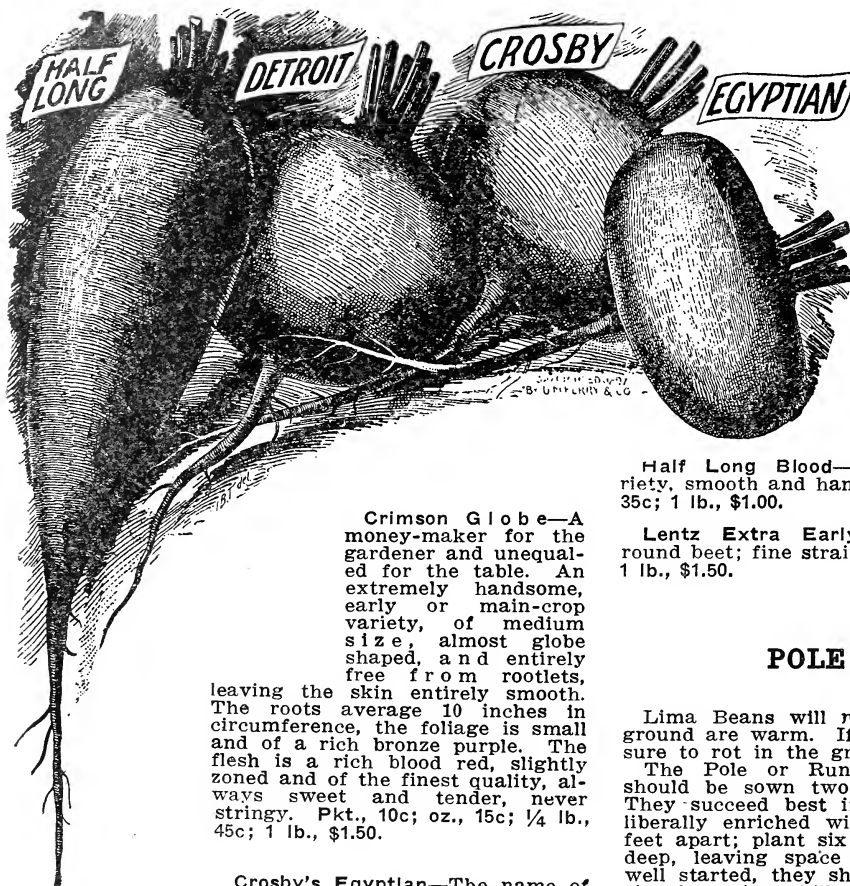


Swiss Chard

New Curled Swiss Chard or "Spinach Beet"

Lucullus—The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are heavily ribbed, and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf; are delicious when cooked, and served in the same manner as asparagus. The leaves are large, heavily crumpled or "savoyed," crisply tender and of fine flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

FREE POSTAGE—Seeds by Parcel Post



BEET

CULTURE—Sow seed one inch deep, in rows 15 to 24 inches apart, in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 pounds seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Cultivation should begin almost before the beets are up and continue until the plants have made the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

Half Long Blood—Fine dark strain; distinct variety, smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Lentz Extra Early Turnip—A large, small top, round beet; fine strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Crimson Globe—A money-maker for the gardener and unequalled for the table. An extremely handsome, early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shaped, and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronze purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Crosby's Egyptian—The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. It is larger, lighter colored and more nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting out of doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hot-beds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Detroit Dark Red—Very choice deep red; fine shaped beet; see cut. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Dewing's Blood Turnip—Of fine form, flavor and good for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Smooth Blood—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Electric—Extra early turnip, dark blood red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Edmand Blood Turnip—A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early and dark blood color, rather flat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Eclipse—Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. If planted before, they are almost sure to rot in the ground.

The Pole or Running varieties are tender and should be sown two weeks later than Bush Beans. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills, 3 to 4 feet apart; plant six to ten beans in a hill, 2 inches deep, leaving space in center for the pole. When well started, they should be thinned to from four to six plants in a hill. One quart will make 100 to 200 hills according to size of the beans. Eight to twelve quarts will plant an acre.

King of the Garden Lima—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Large White Lima—This bean is too late for the extreme north and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, oval, flat, greenish white. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

BUSH LIMA

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Plant in light rich soil, in drills two feet apart, dropping the seeds about one foot apart in the row, and cover two inches.

Burpee's Bush Lima—An immense yielder, with handsome large pods, well filled with large beans. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Dreer's Bush Lima—This bush bean possesses all the good qualities of the Dreer's Pole Lima. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Very productive, bearing continuously throughout the summer. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50.

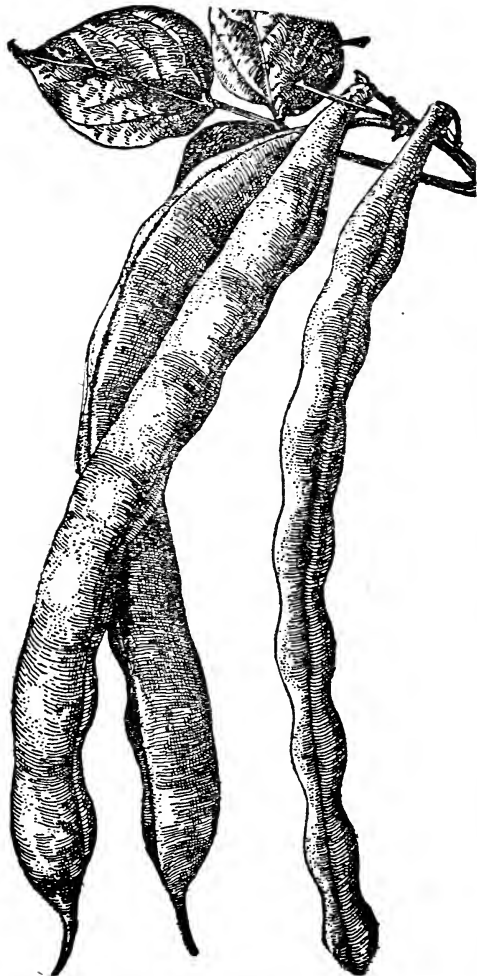
POLE BEANS

or Running

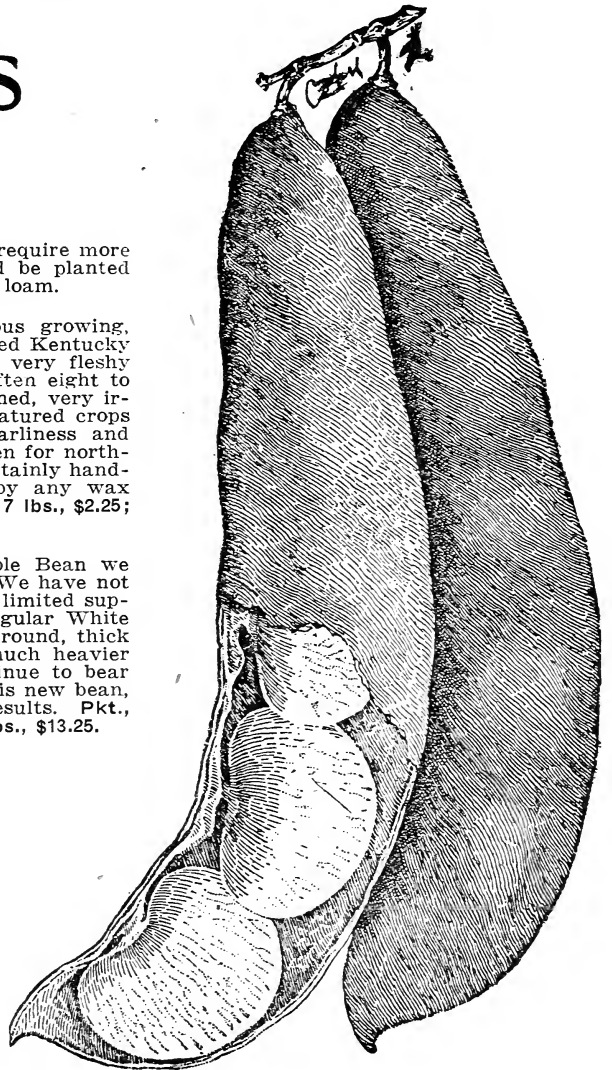
The Pole or Climbing Beans are more tender, and require more care in culture than the bush varieties. They should be planted about two weeks later, and will succeed best in sandy loam.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—This remarkably vigorous growing, wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The mature pods are often eight to nine inches in length. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, dark brown. The seed even from the most matured crops is usually somewhat shriveled in appearance. Its earliness and hardiness commends it as a pole bean well adapted even for northern latitudes. Its very large, golden yellow pods are certainly handsome in appearance and are unexcelled in quality by any wax podded bean of its class. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$13.25.

New White Cornfield Pole Bean—In this new Pole Bean we have one that far surpasses anything on the market. We have not had surplus stock to offer to all before but have only a limited supply this season. This bean is a cross between our regular White Cornfield and Kentucky Wonder; it is a fine long pod, round, thick and meaty green pod, with a white bean. It is a much heavier bean and far better shape than others, and will continue to bear far longer. We are the only ones who can offer you this new bean, and we are sure you will be highly pleased with the results. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$13.25.



Kentucky Wonder



King of the Garden Lima.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—We can recommend this as one of the earliest and most satisfactory of all Green Podded Pole Beans, and unsurpassed for using in the green state. It is enormously productive; the long, silvery, green pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of the pole. While young the pods somewhat resemble the popular old Refugee. This is the best and most profitable bean for the market gardener, the pods being so showy and produced so abundantly. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Lazy Wife Pole Bean—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. They are late to mature, but are valuable to extend the season. This is an excellent bean, and is sure to give satisfaction. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.50; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 60 lbs., \$15.00.

White Dutch Case Knife—Yields an immense crop of handsome flat, white beans of excellent flavor. Cooks easily. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Red, Speckled, Cut Short, or Corn Hill—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.50; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 60 lbs., \$15.00.

Mammoth Carmine Podded—Probably the largest bean grown, except some of the Limas. It is entirely distinct from all others. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.50; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Horticultural Pole Bean—The mammoth pods are beautifully striped with brilliant carmine; very showy and attractive, and the immense beans are of the best quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

BEANS

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply, and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—A most valuable addition to our green podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, spreading and productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later; seed yellowish brown; absolutely stringless. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

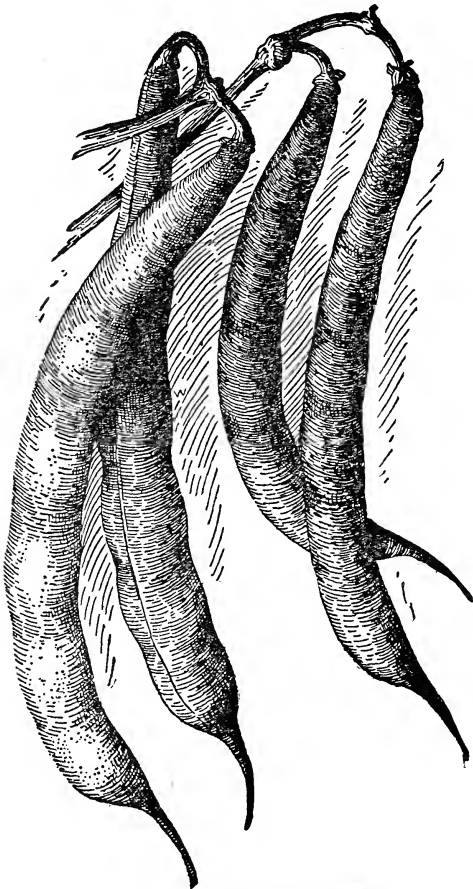
Giant Stringless Green Pod—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, are a little longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good. Leaves small and light green, seed long, slender, yellow. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Longfellow—A very productive, early, green podded bean. Pods round, about six inches long, medium light green in color; tender, of excellent quality and quite stringless when young. One of the most attractive market sorts. Seeds of medium size, cylindrical in shape, pink marbled with purplish red. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Black Valentine—A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vine. Pods rather flat, but very handsome, much longer, straighter, less fleshy than the Red Valentine, the plant a little more spreading, and in season a little later. A large crop can be depended on and the product makes a very attractive appearance on the market. Seed black, oblong, slightly flattened. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.



Burpee's Green Pod Stringless.



Red Valentine.

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, pink marbled with red. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fleshiness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. We have carefully tested both in trials and in large fields many different strains of Valentine offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement and have found none that compared with our stock, which combines in the highest degree all the good qualities of the sort. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Fordhook Favorite or White Seeded Green Pod—This new White Seeded Green Podded Bean is more prolific than the famous Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, are very vigorous, and are noted for their yielding qualities. The handsome green pods measure from 5½ to 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, and ½ inch thick, and are so full and fleshy they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fiber, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed being white, they make excellent dried beans for winter use. Fordhook Favorite White Seeded Green Pod is considered the most productive and best green podded bean on the market today, and should be grown in every garden this season. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Early Bountiful—Of thrifty growth and very hardy. The stringless and tender, flat, green pods are produced very early in the season and the bush continues in bearing for a long time. It is practically a stringless Early Yellow Six Weeks. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Ripens about as early as the Golden Wax; vines large and strong; handsome golden-yellow, long, flat pods, which are almost entirely free from rust and spots. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$13.25.

Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax—We recommend this to our market gardeners as an especially good Wax Bean. The pod is of a rich yellow color, but is a flat pod instead of a round pod, fully as tender, brittle and stringless, and comes nearer being an absolutely rust-proof bean than any other wax variety. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Davis' Kidney Wax—This plant is a vigorous grower, carrying the pods well up from the ground. The pods are long, straight, oval, of clear waxy-white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, are quite stringless and of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$13.75.

Improved Golden Wax—Old Standard variety, seeds nearly round, purple and white; pods nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short green point. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Improved Prolific Black Wax—Beans small, jet black; pods round, medium length, curved, fleshy, and of a clear waxy-yellow color, with long slightly curved point. This bean is more extensively used by the market gardeners than any other variety of the wax sort. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

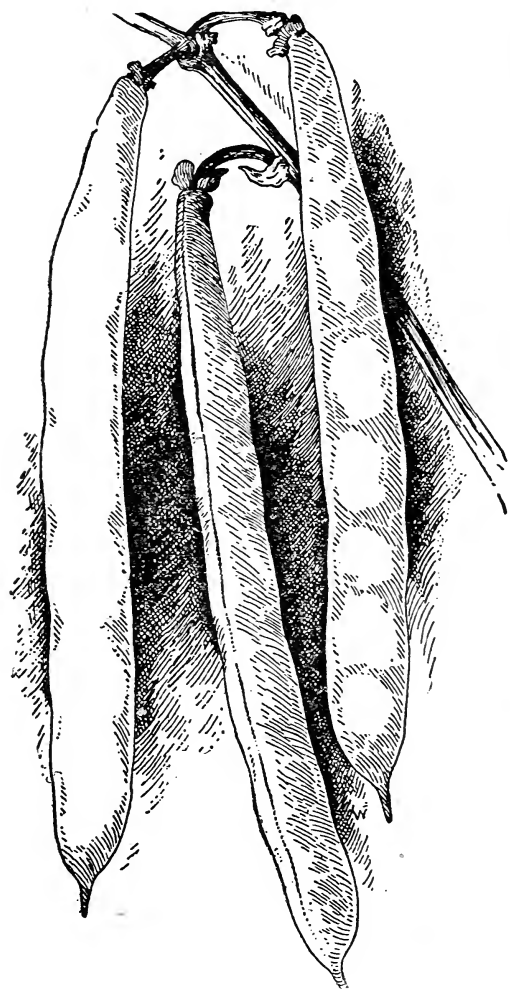
Pencil Pod Wax—This comparatively new wax podded bean is particularly handsome, also medium early, hardy and very prolific. Pods are long, straight, round, fleshy and of a bright yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of excellent quality; they are produced during a long season. Seed long, round, medium size; color solid black. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Valentine Wax—The earliest of all wax beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the Green Valentine, but the color is a rich, waxy yellow. Pods are round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners, because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Prolific Black Wax—A very superior snap bean, ripening among the first earliest and almost as well suited for late planting. It is a sturdy grower and yields well. Pods are round, yellowish-white, tender and of fine flavor. Continues in bearing a long time. Seeds are glossy black. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50.

Vineless Marrow—A splendid bean for field culture. Plant large, strong and vigorous, but compact and without runners, bearing its crop in the center and well up from the ground. Pods are about five and three-eighths inches long. The dry beans are medium large, ovoid, very white, cook quickly and are of exceptional good quality. A wonderfully prolific and valuable sort. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$2.60; 60 lbs., \$9.00.

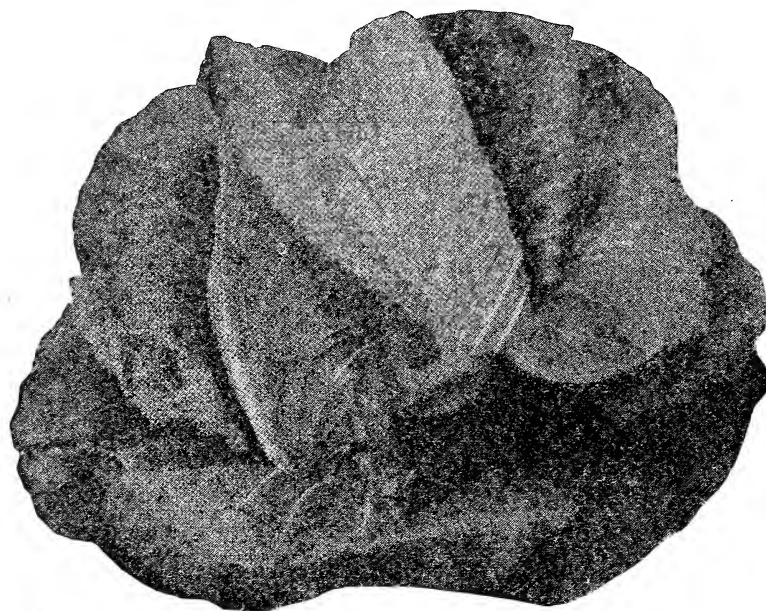
Large White Marrow, or Mountain—Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves; very prolific. Pods broad, about five and one-half inches long, green, changing to yellow; seed large, ovoid, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$2.60; 60 lbs., \$9.00.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax Bean—A new variety. One of the best to grow for the market. It somewhat resembles Currie's Rust Proof in plant, pod and seed, but is hardier, more rust proof and is perfectly stringless at all stages of development. Handsome, very long, golden yellow and semi-round pods, fleshy, tender, of the finest quality. An exceptionally vigorous and prolific variety. Pkg., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$13.25.

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy—A variety developed in western New York. It is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean, but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, about three and three-fourths inches, but usually containing six beans. The beans are small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$2.60; 60 lbs., \$9.00.

AMERICAN GROWN—HIGHEST QUALITY



Early Jersey Wakefield

FIRST EARLY SORTS

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardness not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt., 20c; oz., 90c; 2 ozs., \$1.75; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size of head, with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. The seed we offer can be depended on to produce uniformly fine, marketable heads. Pkt., 20c; oz., 90c; 2 ozs., \$1.75; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

The name indicates the native origin of this cabbage to be Danish; but while the name may be of quite recent birth, the stock itself bears such close resemblance to the Old Popular Dutch variety "Early Ditmarsh" that these two strains seem to be almost identical.

However, the exact origin of the parent seed is of less importance to the gardener than the fact that this strain offers economic advantages for success and profit. The habit of this variety is that of compactness and it grows close to the ground on a short stem. The leaves, which are light green and round dish-shaped, fold tightly together. The average weight is about ten pounds and so solidly is the head compacted that many more plants can be grown to the acre than is possible with some other varieties. They mature early, almost with Jersey Wakefield and at one time, permitting the entire crop to be harvested at once and the ground cleared. Early, hard-heading, compact, uniform ripening, good quality, surely these points are worthy of consideration. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.00; 2 ozs., \$1.90; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

One ounce makes 1,500 good plants; six ounces sown will set an acre. For early use sow in frames in December, January or February. For summer and early fall, sow out of doors in March. For late use sow in April, May or June, according to period of maturity.

A FEW RULES FOR PLANTING AND GROWING CABBAGE SUCCESSFULLY.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

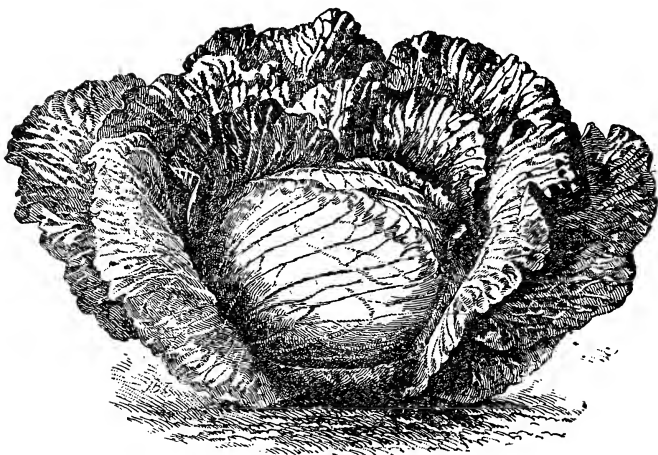
Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim, and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

Give high fertilization, work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies—For flea beetles in seed bed, dust the plants with tobacco dust or Slug Shot. For cabbage worms, dust with Slug Shot, or Paris Green diluted with flour or land plaster 1 to 60.



Henderson Early Summer

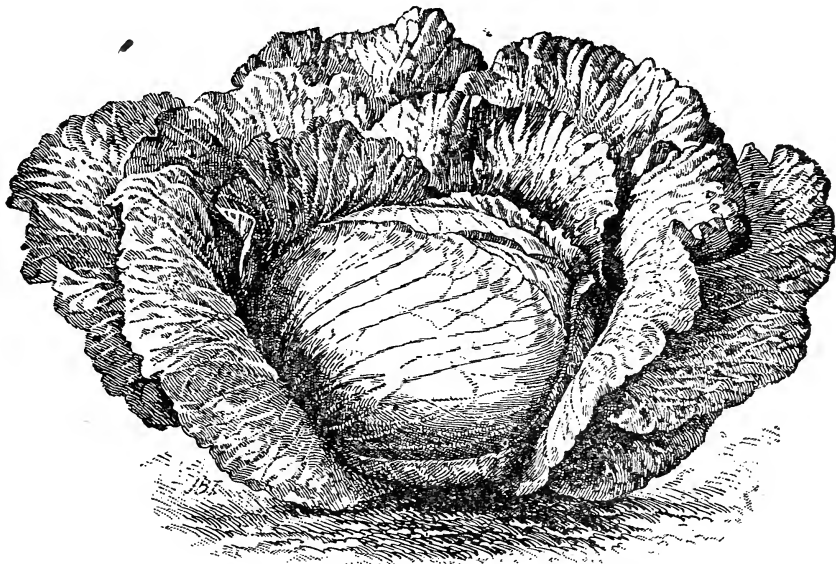
SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS

Henderson's Early Summer—One of the best second early cabbage in cultivation; grown all over the country by market gardeners for second early and also for main crop. Heads flat and good sized. We recommend it above all others. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

Burpee's All Head—Is the earliest of all large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

Henderson's Succession—An excellent variety of large size, with flat head, maturing in mid-summer. It can be brought to perfection in the hottest weather or may be used as an autumn or winter crop. Heads average 10 or 12 inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. The average weight per head is about 12 pounds. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 oz., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

Early Winningstadt—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and peculiar texture of short thick leaf, the variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Head regular, conical, very hard and keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

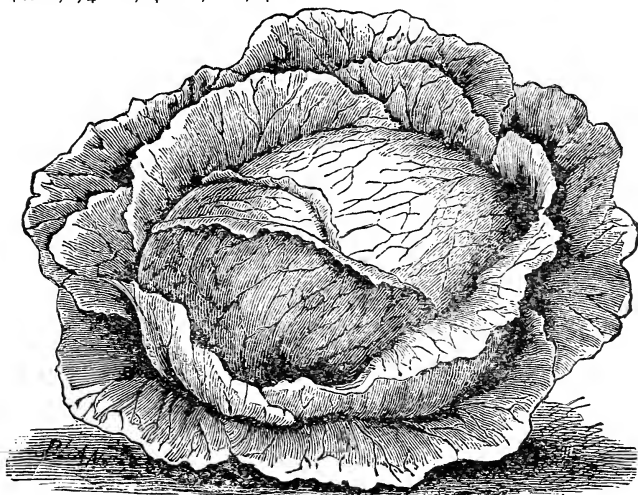


Premium Late Flat Dutch

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with Early Summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Our carefully selected strain should not be confounded with the inferior, later stocks offered as Early Flat Dutch. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

Short-Stem Drumhead—This is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. The heads appear to rest on the surface of the soil. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation, heads attain a weight of twenty to thirty pounds, and are of the finest quality. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

All Seasons This most excellent variety is as early as Henderson's Summer and makes considerably larger and harder heads. Excellent to plant late, the thickness of head making it a capital sort for keeping through the winter. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.



Burpee's Short-Stem Drumhead.

LATE OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

Large Late American Drumhead—One of the largest and best keeping late varieties; seldom fails to head and is of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

St. Louis Late Market—Gardeners everywhere pronounce this the greatest, grandest and surest heading cabbage in the world; our strain of this is as good as can be supplied. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

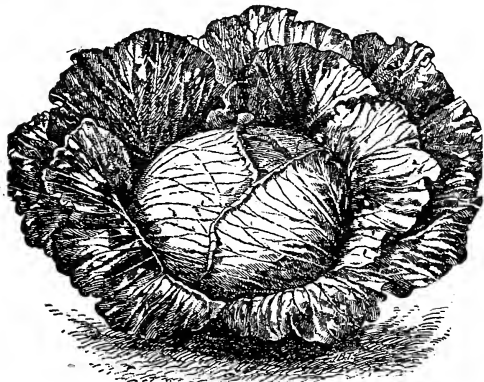
Holland or Danish Ballhead—A vigorous grower, of compact growth; is exceedingly hardy, and in quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Bridgeport Drumhead—The best fall shipping cabbage in existence. The quality is fine for slicing for kraut. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A popular late variety; its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. For market and family use this variety is more extensively cultivated than any other. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Sure Head—This cabbage makes a solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Houser—Head large, compact, and in solidity is not excelled by the very hardest. Sure-heading, smallness of heart, and long keeping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



RED CABBAGE

Large Red Drumhead—A great improvement on the Red Dutch, being earlier, larger and a better header; heads round, solid, and deep blood-red in color. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.00; 2 ozs., \$1.90; ¼ lb., \$3.50.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.00; 2 ozs., \$1.90; ¼ lb., \$3.50.

Red Dutch—A standard variety; heads solid and large size. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.00; 2 ozs., \$1.90; ¼ lb., \$3.50.

CARROTS

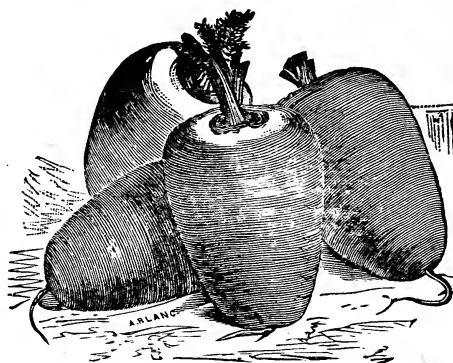
CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, when they will keep solid until late in the spring.



Danvers Half Long—A popular standard variety of rich, dark orange color. Very smooth and handsome. In form half-way between Oxheart and the Long Orange, and wonderfully productive. Under special cultivation it has yielded from 20 to 25 tons per acre. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Chantenay—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth, color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. Undoubtedly is one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Horn—A small, extra early sort, suitable for forcing or first early planting out of doors. They grow to a length of about two inches and almost as thick. When young quite tender and fine grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Oxheart.

Oxheart or Guerande—We do not hesitate to call this the most valuable variety in existence. It is intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck, of beautiful shape and rich orange color. Where other varieties require digging it is easily pulled. It will produce roots as early as any variety and continues of the best quality all the season. It is excellent for hogs and other livestock, and has yielded 1,200 bushels per acre. Cut off tops with scythe and pull roots with potato hooks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Saint Valery or Intermediate—A thick, intermediate, smooth variety; an English sort, very much resembles the Danvers Carrot in both general shape and size. The color is a rich orange red, and of fine flavor. The roots grow very uniform; a most desirable Carrot for private gardens or market purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted—Tops small; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange—This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker and smoother than those of Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

These are esteemed highly as a wholesome and nutritious addition to the winter feeding of stock when dependent on grain and dry forage. They are easily raised and keep in excellent condition when properly stored.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow large and are extensively grown for stock-feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate), in the open border as soon as the ground can be worked. When the plants are three inches high, transplant four inches apart, into temporary beds, of soft, rich soil, where they will soon acquire sufficient strength for planting out in beds. Plant in rows three feet apart, and set six inches apart in rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, care should be taken that the roots are firm in the ground. About the middle of August earthing up is necessary for blanching and whitening of that which is wanted for early use. After the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further pressed close around each plant by the hand, firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading, using care to prevent the soil falling into the heart of the plant. A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Golden Yellow Self Blanching—This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend upon our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Giant Pascal—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; is very solid and crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use. In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White Plume—While we are fully aware that this variety is much in demand and has merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Leaves light yellowish green with tips almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality nor as desirable as that we offer. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Golden Heart—A very popular and distinct variety, of dwarf, sturdy habit. The stalks are solid, crisp and of a most delicious, nutty flavor. When properly blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a



Giant Pascal.

light yellow, making it an exceedingly showy variety for table use. We consider it a most valuable sort for the home garden. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Boston Market—A variety of thick, stocky growth. Remarkable for its crisp, succulent stems and mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Smooth Prague—An improved form of turnip rooted celery producing large, nearly round roots, which have comparatively few side roots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

CUCUMBERS

FINEST SELECT STOCKS

Do not overlook planting a bed of late cucumbers for pickling. If you have too many your neighbors can use them, or they can be sold readily in the markets. A good crop will produce 150,000 fruits per acre.

One ounce is sufficient for 50 hills, two pounds to the acre. Plant in April or May for early crop. Ready for the table in from 50 to 75 days from planting.

CULTURE—For very early field crop, plant in hot beds, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted, or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be protected from threatened frost by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hill should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure or a small handful of Acme Brand B. B. P. Fertilizer with the soil. For main field crop, plant in May and put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is passed thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July.

Insect Remedies—For spotted and striped beetles the remedy is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, hand-picking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

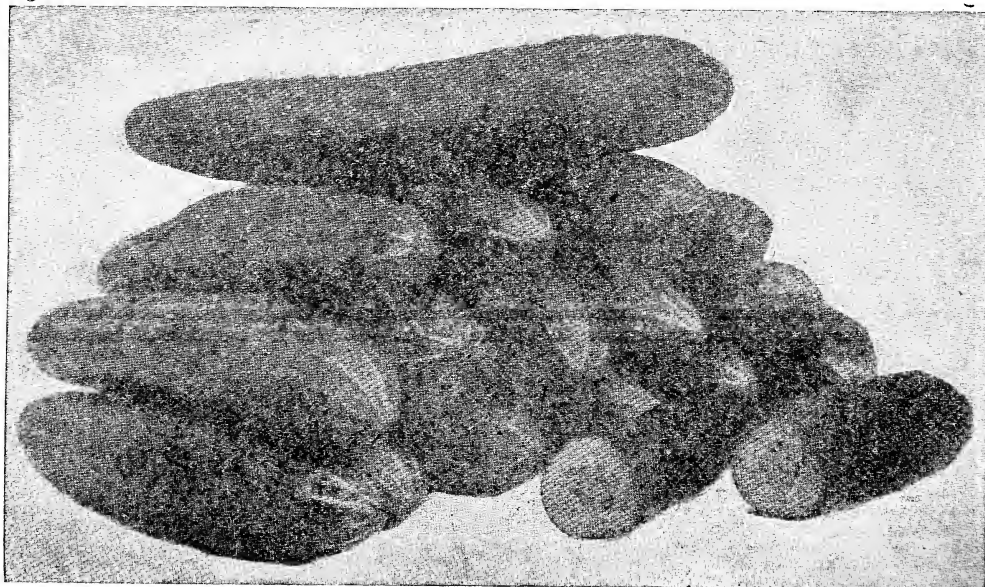
Davis' Perfect Cucumber—This is more on the type of an English Frame Cucumber, containing very few seeds. The color, a dark green, slightly tipped with white at the end, remains in a fresh condition longer than any other sort, and sells readily at considerably above ordinary sorts, such as White Spine, Long Green, etc. The vines are very vigorous, therefore should not be planted too close, or it will not do so well; five feet apart is close enough. In growing for outside it produces good crops, and as there is great resemblance to the hot-house cucumber, it commands better prices than the ordinary sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Early White Spine—The favorite variety with nearly all gardeners and truckers for early and main crop. The fruits are smooth, of good shape, splendid deep green color, shading to whitish at the tip end. Our stock of this is extra fine and well adapted either for growing in green houses, frames or outside, for early or late planting. A splendid sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

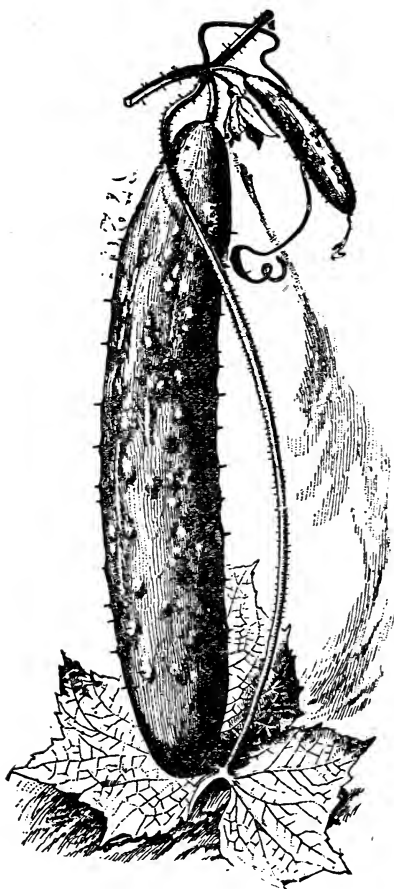
Arlington White Spine—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are usually crisp and tender, of dark green color, so that this variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Klondike—This sort is becoming a leader among growers for market for early or late crops. Fruits are of Improved White Spine shape, do not show quite as much whiteness at the tip ends, are long, hold their deep green color longer than any other sort, and of unsurpassed quality. Color deep, rich green. Very productive and extremely early for so fine a variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

We
Handle
Red
River
Seed
Potatoes



Davis Perfect.



Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. This variety is also an excellent sort for culture under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp—An excellent variety for pickling and slicing. Early and very productive. Fruit slightly pointed at the ends; of desirable shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Short Green—This variety is known also as Early Frame and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Cluster—Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick and dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Pickling—This is a very prolific variety, or five inches in length when large enough for slicing and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Japanese Climbing—Vines extra strong; being a climbing sort, can be grown on trellises or other supports; valuable in small gardens. Very prolific, from 40 to 50 fruits having been counted on single plants. The Cucumbers are long and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

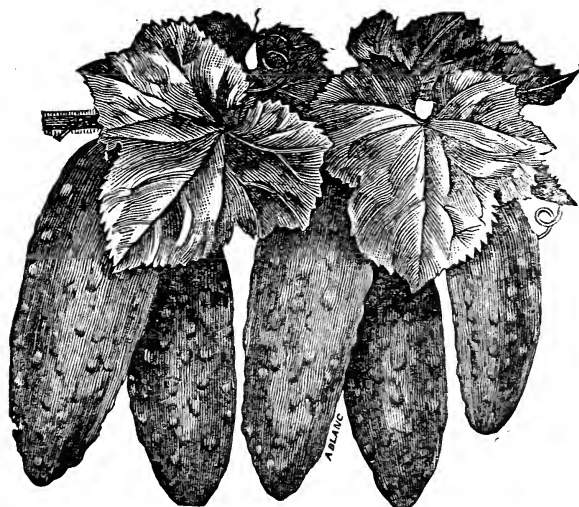
Improved Long Green—Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Small Gherkin—For pickles. A very small, oval prickly fruited sort, quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Chicago Pickling—A small pickling sort, very popular with Chicago market gardeners and large pickling houses. Immensely productive and of good shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Frame—An old and popular variety of medium size, straight and handsome; excellent for pickles when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

For Cucumber Beetle—Arsenate of lead in Bordeaux, or sprinkle $\frac{1}{2}$ d mulch with tobacco dust. Special price in 100 lbs.



Boston Pickle.

SWEET CORN

Our Sweet Corn is Connecticut grown and is the highest type that can be secured. Best germination.

Early Sweet Corn should not be planted over half inch deep.

CULTURE—Plant the Early Corn in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears.

Stowell's Evergreen—This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain, which makes it less sugary and desirable. To avoid dissatisfaction, all planters should seek seed which has been especially selected, and not buy anything that may be offered as Evergreen at low figures. We have a large and growing trade among canners and market gardeners who must have a genuine Stowell's Evergreen, and our stock is known far and wide as the safest seed for all purposes. There has been in the past few years a tendency in the seed trade to disregard quality for the sake of low price, and this makes it necessary for seedsmen who give care to the selection of their stocks to call especial notice to the fact. Pkt., 10c; lb., \$25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00.

Country Gentleman—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$8.50.

Mammoth Sugar—Late, rank growth. Ears large and sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Shaker Early—Is ready for market about the same time as Early Minnesota, but has much larger ears, which come two to the stalk and are well filled with fourteen rows of broad, flat grains, of excellent flavor and sweetness. Is a great favorite with market gardeners on account of its size and appearance. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

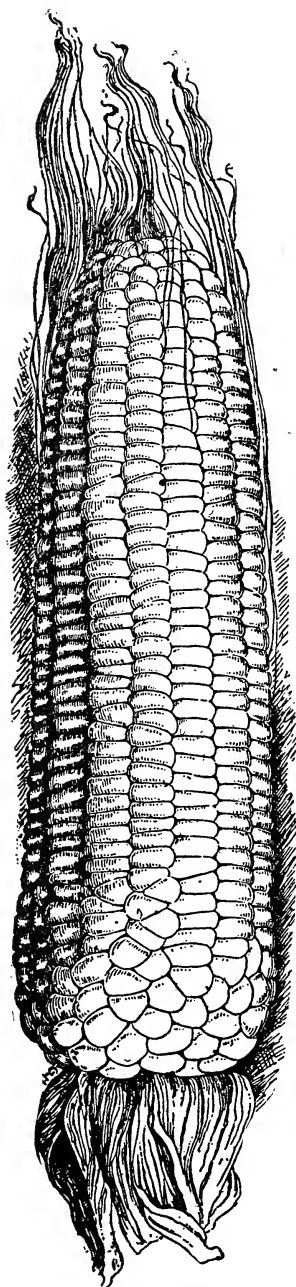
Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early in our list of Sweet Corn. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Cory, while each stalk bears two or more large, fine-shaped ears, twelve-rowed and covered with large, broad, white grain; remarkable for its good quality for so early a sort. All gardeners who cater for best trade should plant this variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Extra Early Adams—While not a sweet corn, this is a tender white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; matures within sixty days. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1.00; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

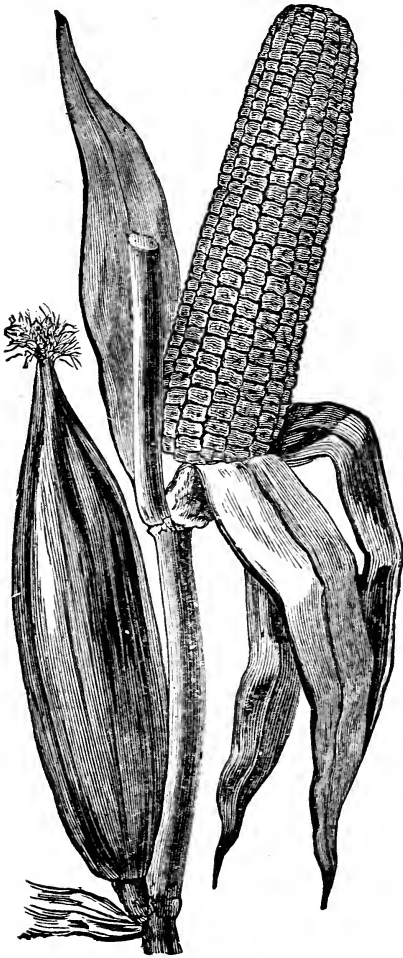
Early Adams—Same as above, but not as early, and has larger ears.

Early Champion—The earliest large sweet corn. Produces ears a foot long in two months. Yields two and three ears to the stalk. Very sweet and juicy. An excellent sort for market or home use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Extra Early White Cory—One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.



Evergreen.

SWEET CORN—Continued**White Cob Cory.**

Golden Bantam—Early Sweet Corn. A new variety of sweet corn which many people consider the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers are now planting this corn at regular intervals during the season, so that they may have it for table use continually, and prefer it to all other sorts. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 17th. It is a medium early variety and yields very heavily. The corn itself is a golden yellow color, which at first gives one an impression of field corn, however, as soon as tasted there is an immediate call for more. Our seed is raised from the originator's stock and has been selected specially for table quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.40; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$8.50.

Black Mexican—The sweetest corn that grows; color when in roasting ear, purple and white; also a fine late sort. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.40; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$8.50.

Minnesota Early—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Burlington Hybrid—Not a pure sweet corn, but quality better than the Adams varieties; in size and appearance ahead of any sweet corn of its season. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

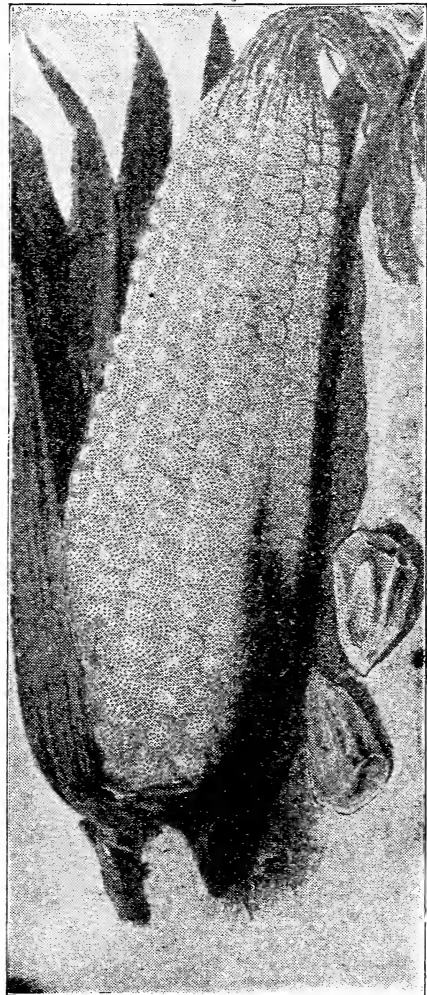
Perry's Hybrid—A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardness, productiveness and size of ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Crosby's Early Sugar—This is extensively grown for canning. Ears short, twelve or more rowed; grain thick and sweet. Comes in three or four days later than Minnesota. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.25; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Pop Corn for the Boys—We have seed that is very choice. It pops large and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER

There is nothing better for green feed, or for curing for winter, than sweet corn. Sow in drills or broadcast. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

**Shaker Early.****NOTICE**

Our Seed Corn is not the ordinary commercial grades, but all varieties are carefully selected and tested.

We do not have a grower that raises more than one variety, which insures pure seed.

CAULIFLOWER

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE—The culture of Cauliflower is similar to cabbage, but should be more thorough, and the ground made very rich. Cauliflowers delight in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow the seed in the hotbed in January or February, and transplant the plants two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hotbed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants in the field 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off, they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflowers should be kept constantly growing, as the crop may be injured by a check at any period of its growth. The soil in the hotbed should be no richer than in the field, to prevent the growth from being checked when plants are set out. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and heading qualities, producing large, solid, pure white heads; dwarf in habit and as early as any; one of the best sorts for forcing. Pkt., 40c; ¼ oz., \$1.50; ½ oz., \$3.00; oz., \$5.00.

Extra Early Paris—Heads of uniform size, solid and blanch easily, but are not so large nor of so fine quality as the Erfurt type. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., 80c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

Autumn Giant—A large, late cauliflower, producing white, compact heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt—A favorite early market variety; very early compact heads; it has very narrow leaves, which grow perfectly upright, thus adapting it for close cultivation or forcing. The seed we offer is imported direct from one of the best growers in Europe. Pkt., 40c; ¼ oz., \$1.50; ½ oz., \$3.00; oz., \$5.00.

Danish Dry Weather—Almost as early as Snowball, with larger heads. Same price as Snowball.

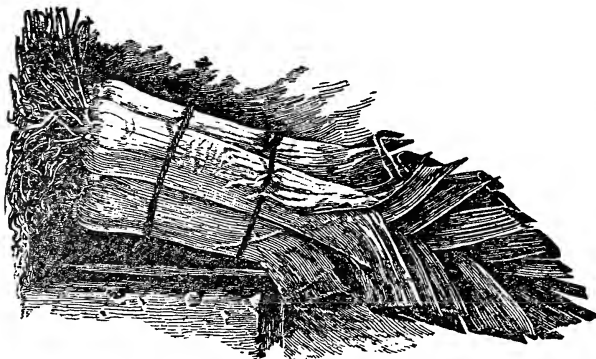
CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

CULTURE—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.

Dwarf Fine Curled—A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm, agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

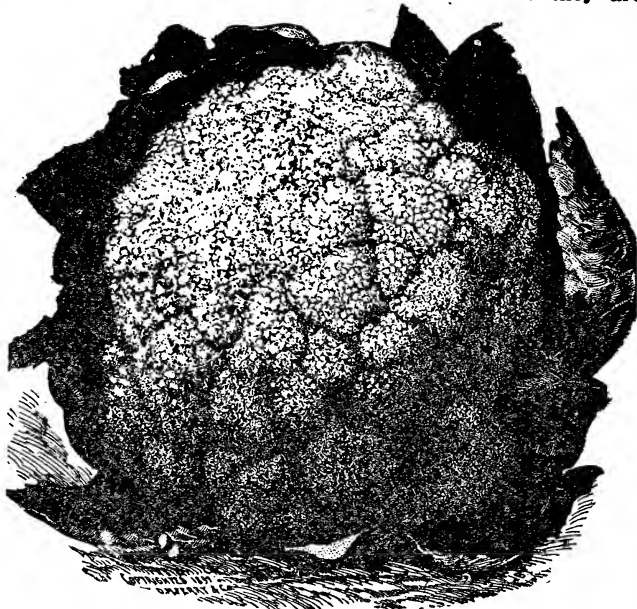
True Water Cress—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LEEK



London Flag.

London Flag—English grown, true. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Dry Weather.

ENDIVE

One ounce Will Sow About 60 Square Feet.

Preferred to lettuce by those who have tried it, should be more largely used. One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow seed in April for early use or in June or July for winter use. When leaves are eight inches long tie them together with a string near the top to blanch.

Green Curled—Has finely cut leaves, making handsome plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

COLLARDS

Georgia or Creole. Extensively used for greens in the South. Forms a large mass of leaves on a tall stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

CHIVES

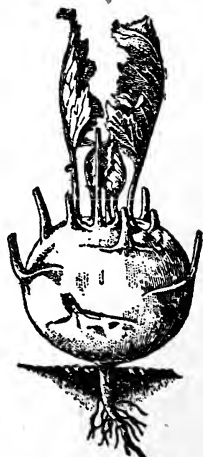
Allium Schoenoprasum—An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soups. It also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. Height about ten inches. One sowing will answer for about three years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

KOHL RABI

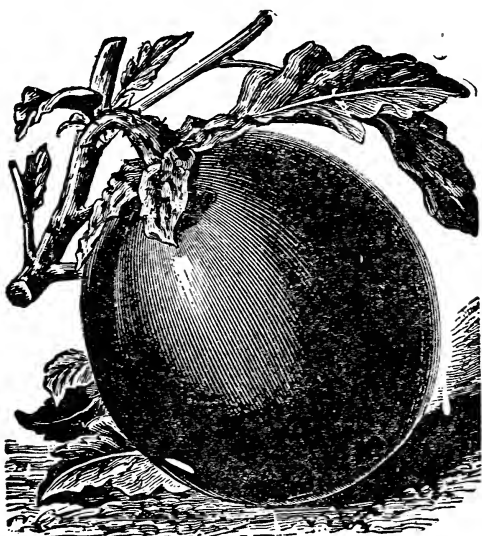
CULTURE—For early use, sow in hotbeds or in the open ground in March or April, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin out or transplant like cabbage. Can also be sown in June or July for fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna—Splendid sort for general use, having white, tender flesh, and making good sized bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Early Purple Vienna—Identical with the above except in color, which in this sort is a rich purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.



Early White Vienna.



EGG PLANT

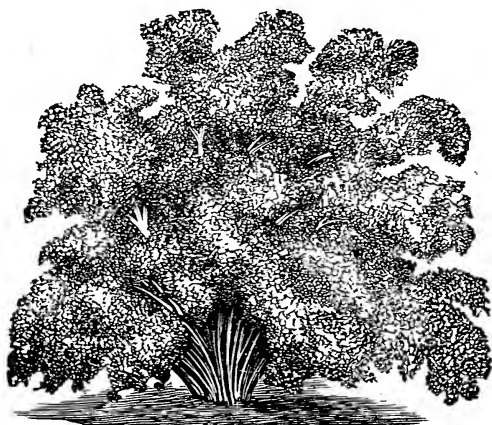
CULTURE—The seed of the egg plant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed requires heat, and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hotbed; after watering well keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hotbed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly filled with well rotted manure, placing soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart; the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.

New York Purple Improved—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c.

Black Beauty—The earliest, largest and finest colored fruit, extensively grown in New Jersey as the leading market variety. Our strain of seed is carefully selected from the best ripe specimens. Oz., 60c.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good, rich soil so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked prepare the soil finely and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.



Giant Southern Curled.

Chinese or Giant Southern Curled—The large leaves, which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Brown or Black—Not as early as White London, but of better quality. Per lb., 60c.

White London—Leaves dark green. The plant is of upright growth. The earliest mustard on the market; used mostly for greens; soon goes to seed. Lb., 75c.

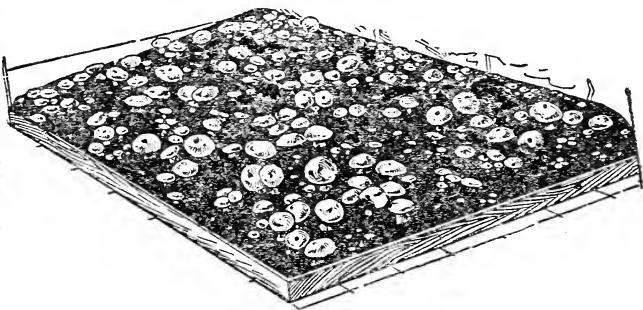
KALE OR BORECOLE

German, Blaetter Kohl; French, Chouvert.

Dwarf Green German—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and makes splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter, sow from May to June and cultivate same as cabbage. For spring, sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.20.

CORN SALAD

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



MUSHROOM SPAWN

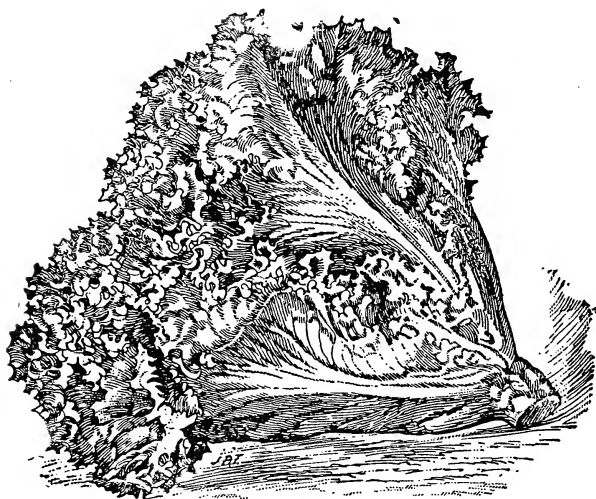
Ten pounds will spawn 20 feet square.

The mushroom is one of the most profitable crops grown, especially in the vicinity of large cities, where the demand, at all seasons, is far in excess of the supply. Its cultivation may be carried on successfully in a cellar or shed during winter or in the open air in summer.

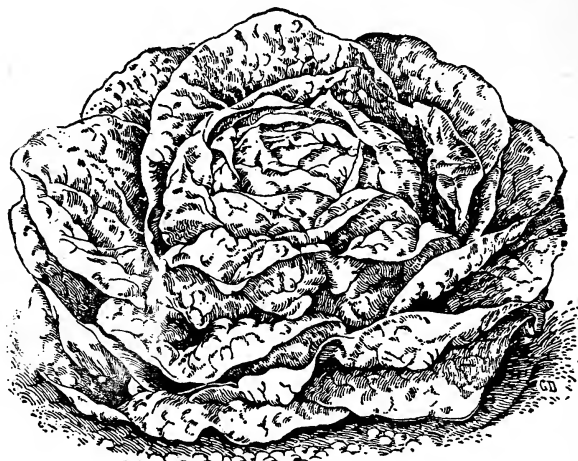
Cultural Directions—Collect sufficient fresh horse droppings to form the desired size of bed, spreading them out in an airy shed to dry, and turning them frequently. When in a proper state as to dryness, which will soon be learned by experience, make these into a bed from nine inches to one foot thick, beating them firmly together. If the droppings have been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will soon commence, and when the temperature of the bed is from 75 degrees to 80 degrees, with no danger of it rising higher, put in the spawn. This is done by making shallow holes about nine inches apart, inserting pieces of spawn about the size of a hen's egg and covering with the dung, pressing this closely about the spawn. It is of the greatest importance that the temperature of the bed should not decline below 75 degrees, nor rise above 80 degrees for a month after spawning. Within a fortnight after putting in the spawn, cover the bed about two inches thick with good, mellow, moist soil, making this firm; and if under this a covering one or two inches thick of cow dung, in about the same state as to moisture as the soil, can be afforded, this will cause the bed to last longer, and also to produce a larger crop than if covered with soil only. The most suitable temperature for beds in bearing is 50 degrees to 55 degrees and as a high temperature causes the mushrooms to come small, this should be avoided. Watering beds in bearing often causes the small mushrooms to damp off; therefore, water only when the bed ceases to be productive, and then use the water about the same temperature as the bed.

English Spawn (in bricks)—Superior quality. Lb., Price on application.

LETTUCE



Black Seeded Simpson.



Big Boston.

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames; or may be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use, the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin them out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in spring, lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose clustering sort. Light yellowish green. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. Uniformly attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Grand Rapids Forcing.

Grand Rapids—Seed black. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and

forms a loose head or cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves decidedly crimped and blistered. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Big Boston—Seed white. Popular for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp, color bright light green; grown extensively in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Salamander—B. (Seed black). A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. Withstands hot weather remarkably well and is one of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

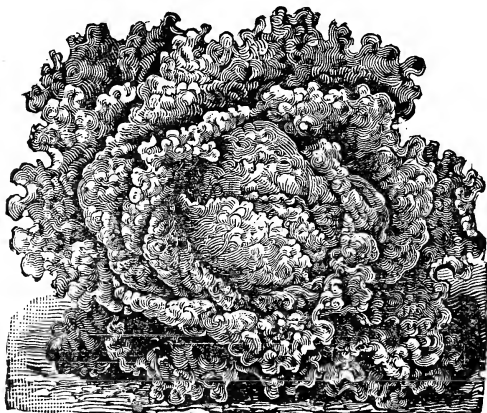
Cos Lettuce—Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Prize Head—Seed white. This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but is too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hanson—Seed white. One of the most desirable of the late summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head and remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright green, broad, frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib; inner leaves white and curved at the base; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

May King—A. (Seed white.) A handsome, light green heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edge of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Simpson's Early Curled—Seed white. An early erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Hanson Head.

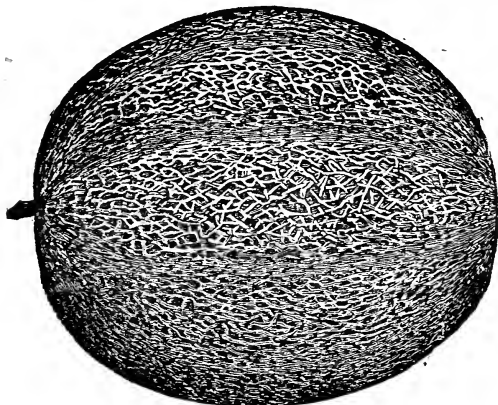
MUSKMELONS

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with powdered tobacco. This sprinkled onto plants and vines keeps off black and green flies and melon bugs, and if worked into the soil drives away cut worms, and acts as an excellent fertilizer. Sold in pound packages and 100 pound bags.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES



Improved Large Green Nutmeg.

Champion Market—Fruit large, round or slightly oval, slightly ribbed and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, of medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal in earliness and productiveness and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort. It can always be depended upon for a good crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hackensack—Fruit very large, nearly round, sometimes a little flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse but very sweet and finely flavored. Our stock is true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg—Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

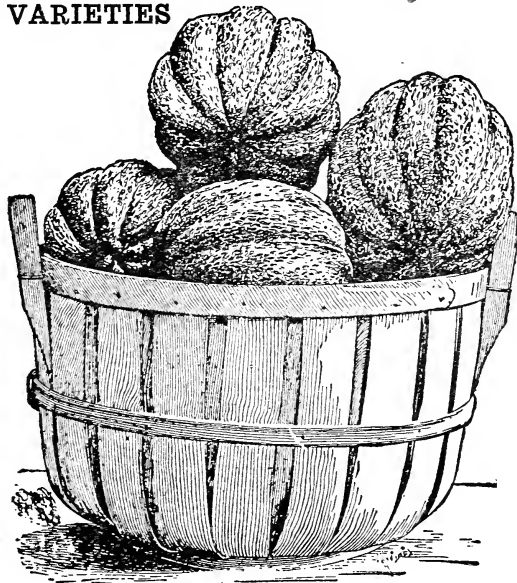
Bay View—Fruit of largest size, frequently weighing ten or fifteen pounds, long, deeply ribbed and is covered with coarse netting. Skin green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. Flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large late maturing melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Montreal Market—Reports are recorded of these melons weighing nearly forty pounds each. Fruit is almost round, flattened at both ends, deeply ribbed and netted; skin green. Flesh very thick, light green and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream—A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very dark green, very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. The whole crop is very even and fruit extra heavy, owing to this thickness of the flesh. A great favorite for both market purposes, and the home garden especially. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Banana—Is an entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin is creamy-white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Acme, or Baltimore—Fruits of medium size, oval in form, with a slight neck at the stem end. Well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. Flesh firm and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



True Rocky Ford.

Prolific Nutmeg—Fruits round, seven inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

GEM TYPE

Netted Gem, Rocky Ford—Selected Stock.

We are supplying this season very carefully saved Rocky Ford (Colorado) seed of this variety. It is well known that much seed offered of this variety has been saved by local canteloupe shippers from the surplus or cull melons, by men who know nothing and care less about the true responsibility of the seed trade. Such seed is dear as a gift to any melon grower. With the great number of seeds in the single pound and the great possibilities in the quantity of fruits from such a number of seeds, it will be readily seen that the actual cost of the choicest possible seed is only a small fraction of a cent on a whole crate of melons. Why should any grower then hesitate to use the very best obtainable? Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—This is one of the most popular of all large growing melons and especially preferred by gardeners or private gardens where the soil is very rich. The outer rind is smooth, of whitish green color; flesh salmon, very thick, and exceedingly sweet of good flavor. A splendid market sort and one that will please for family use, especially in rich soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Hackensack—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy, sweet and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

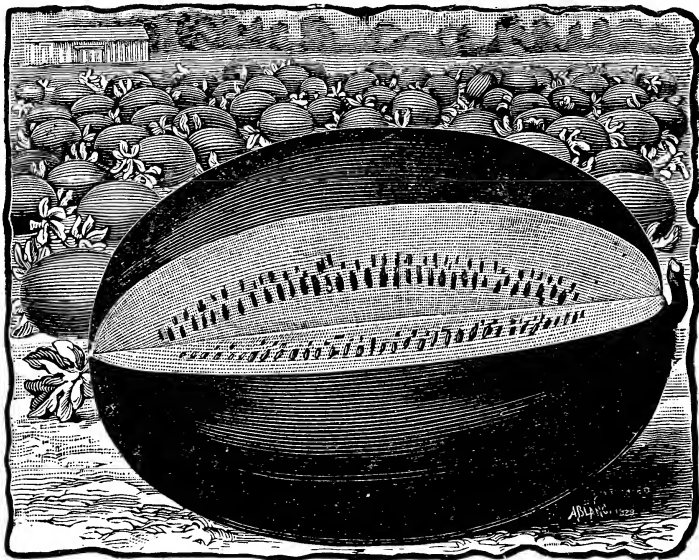
Burrell's Gem—This new melon comes from the melon-growing district of Colorado, which was made famous by the Rocky Ford Muskmelon, of which it is a counterpart, except in color of flesh, which is beautiful dark salmon or orange. The melons grow to a desirable size, have slight rib and close netting. Skin is rather dark green, and rind thin, leaving a thick lining of flesh, which is of most delicious, juicy flavor, and fairly melts in the mouth. See illustration above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

WATERMELONS

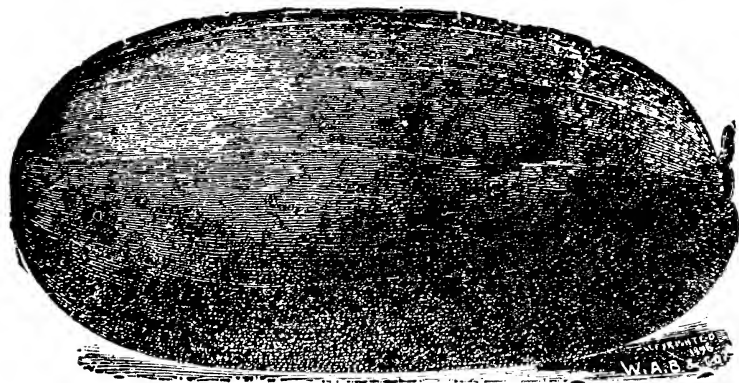
CULTURE—To make certain of raising good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

Alabama Sweets—A valuable shipping melon of recent introduction. Its chief merit lies in its extreme earliness and delicious quality so rarely found in an early shipping melon. Messrs. A. L. Toombs & Son, who are large melon growers and shippers in the heart of the great melon-growing section of Texas, write that out of about 1,100 cars shipped from there in 1907, over 800 cars were Alabama Sweets. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly striped light and dark green; very sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar—One of the sweetest of watermelons. Season rather late. The melon is of medium size, elongated shape and striped exterior. Rind thin and a poor shipper. Its value lies in its remarkable quality for the home garden, or nearby shipments. Flesh is a beautiful red color of fine texture and stringless. The vines are strong and productive. Light colored seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Alabama Sweets.



Kleckley's Sweet.

Halbert Honey—A new exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon, similar in size and shape to Kleckley's Sweets, but of more regular form and much more productive. It is of handsome, long, oval shape, as shown in illustration, averaging about eighteen inches in length and about six inches in diameter. The skin is an attractive, very dark green; the flesh is of a beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind, too, is so thin and brittle that it cracks open very easily and will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium uniform size, and beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson Water Melon—Originated near Augusta, Ga., a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green, no stripes; large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends, no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Peerless or Ice Cream (White Seeded)—A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in rind it is not so well adapted for distant markets. Very sweet and sells readily in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Iceberg—In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is as good a shipper as Kolb's Gem but the flesh is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is more tender and sweet. Sometimes sold as Blue Gem. Seed black. The best dark colored round shipping melon yet produced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kleckley's Sweet—The best quality of all watermelons. Large oblong melon, 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green; flesh bright scarlet; the rind only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today. Monte Christo is very much like it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WATERMELONS—Continued

Triumph—A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind, which makes it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. The vine makes a strong and vigorous growth and can be depended upon under ordinary favorable circumstances to set a large number of fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kolb's Gem—Vines of medium size, but vigorous and healthy. Fruit very large, round or slightly oval, marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

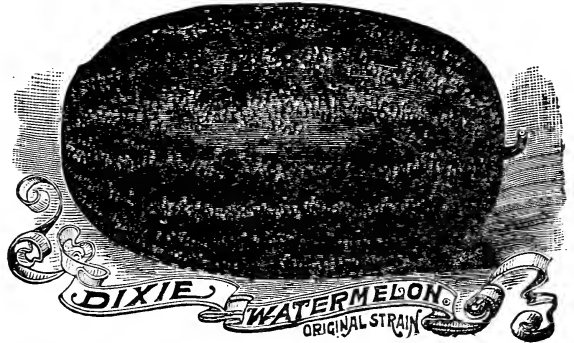
Kentucky Wonder—This is a superior melon in every way. It is oblong in shape, skin very dark green, marbled with a lighter green; the flesh is a beautiful deep scarlet, crisp, tender, rich and very sweet and sugary. It is an excellent keeper and fine for market as well as for home use. The average weight is 50 pounds. We recommend this as a good old-fashioned Kentucky melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mountain Sweet—The most popular variety grown; fruit of oblong shape; flesh red, firm and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long, and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for market and of fine, sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Seminole—Very large; quality first rate; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Ironclad—A large, oblong, very heavy melon, reaching a length of two feet in good soil and under good cultivation. Rind thin, but very tough. Skin dark green, striped and mottled with broad bands of lighter green. Flesh bright red, firm and solid. Rich, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Long Dixie—Earlier and better than Kolb's Gem in quality, but not as good a shipping variety. However, it is grown and marketed extensively in all melon districts; very productive and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

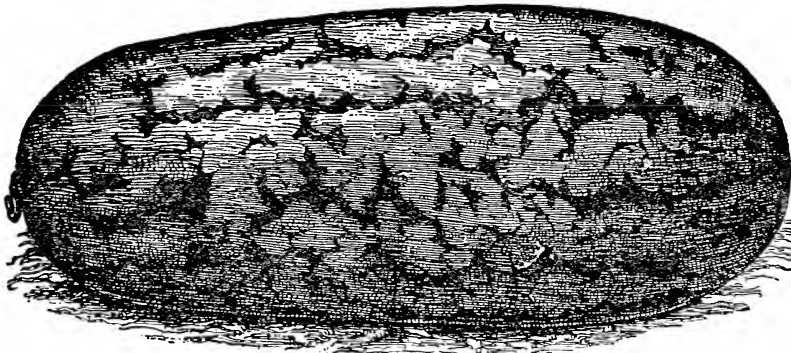
Sweetheart—Our strain is a notably sweethearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the watermelon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early; fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. A fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dark Icing—An old sort; large, green, almost round. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—Early and one of the finest table melons. It is of medium size, long, and colored with light and dark green stripes; flesh deep red, delicious, sweet, firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cuban Queen—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards; striped light and dark green; an enormous cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for the market and of fine sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



RATTLESNAKE

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the south. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet, and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Citron—Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruit is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TOBACCO DUST FOR THE STRIPED BUGS

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on watermelon vines is tobacco dust. This is simply a very strong grade of tobacco ground up into a fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flour and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it surely does the business, somehow.

Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers which kill the vines later in the season.

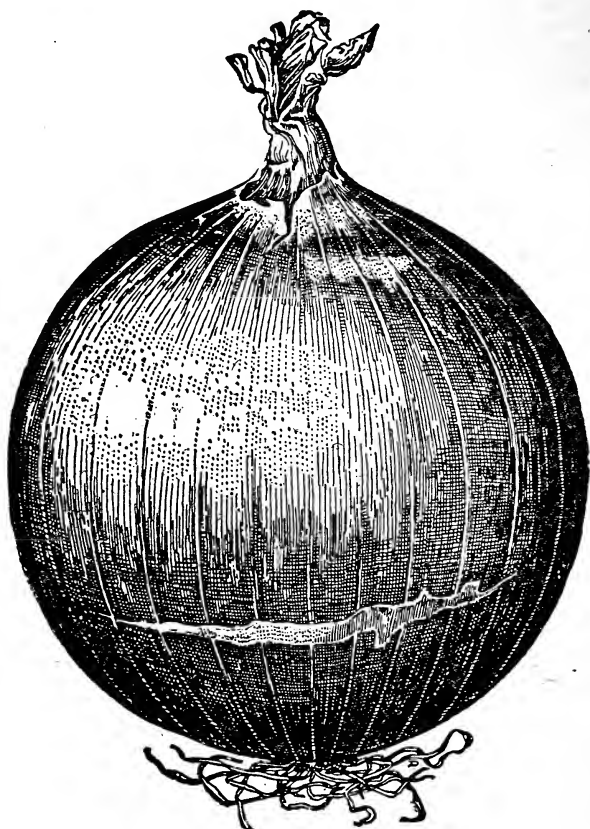
ONION SEED

CULTURE—Onion seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, even if the weather is cold, just so the soil works up well. This gives the onions a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry weather can set in. After thoroughly pulverizing the soil, sow thinly 4 to 5 pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart and about one-fourth inch deep. When well started, say four inches high, thin out to stand three to four inches apart in the rows, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds. Onions delight in rich, deep, sandy loam and succeed well if grown for a succession of years on the same ground. Deep plowing is said to prevent blight.

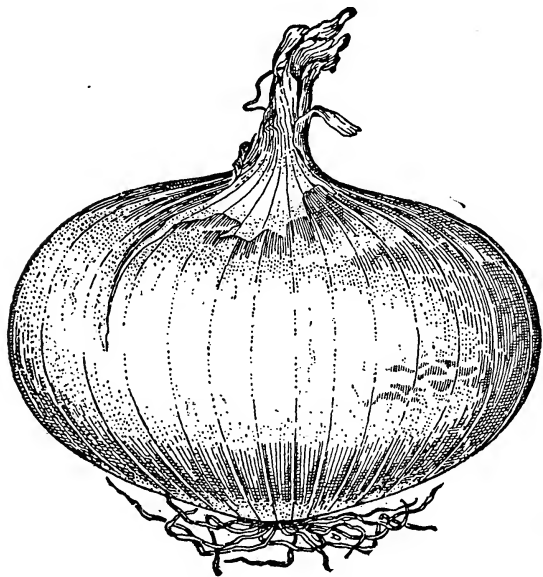
Southport Red Globe—In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 400 to 700 bushels an acre being reported quite frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the northwest. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Southport White Globe—White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Mammoth Silver King—In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme north except for bunching. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.



Red Globe.



White Portugal.

Large Red Wethersfield—For general purposes, the country over, no red variety is more largely grown. The largest, most uniform, heaviest yielder and one of the best keepers of all the red onions. This is a standard red variety. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white. We recommend it as a general cropper and a variety that will do well anywhere that large onions can be grown. One of the best keepers. Yields enormous crops. Our stock of Large Red Wethersfield Onion Seed is personally selected by us and excelled by none. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$12.00.

Extra Early Red Flat—A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size, and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silverskin—The favorite white onion. Flat in shape; medium size. Skin clear white, glistening like silver; flavor mild. Used principally for the growing of white onion sets and pickles, but also for early bunching or green onions and large onions for market. It is a good keeper, the best of the white varieties and of value for fall and early winter use as a large onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Danvers (Flat)—An early, productive, fine-keeping, flat, yellow onion. The onions are of medium size, skin copper yellow, flesh solid white and mild in flavor. Remarkably free from thick neck and expressly adapted to the growing of yellow bottom onion sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Giant White Italian Tripoli—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger bulb from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain full size the seed should be started very early in a hotbed and the plants set out in rich soil.

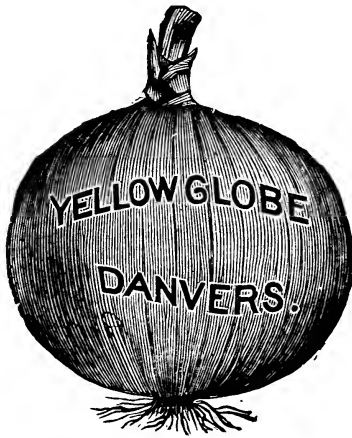
ONION—Continued

Prizetaker—This variety, of recent introduction, annually grows in favor. It excels every onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish onions of our grocers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Philadelphia Silverskin—A favorite eastern variety. Makes the best white sets. It is a purer white than Portugal and sometimes smaller in size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Australian Brown—New. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown). early, globe-shaped. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Earliest White Queen (Pickling)—A beautiful white skinned little onion. Very early and of mild flavor. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Southport Large Yellow Globe—Produces bulbs more perfectly globe-shaped and larger than Globe Danvers, but later in ripening; excellent keeper; easily grown from seed the first year; has a beautiful, pale, straw-colored skin; is a heavy cropper, handsome in appearance, large size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

White Welsh Onion—A hardy perennial variety grown only as a green bunching onion.

OKRA OR GUMBO

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow, and its young seed pods are delicious in soups and alone. Probably the finest known vegetable for this use. Full planting and cooking directions on each package.

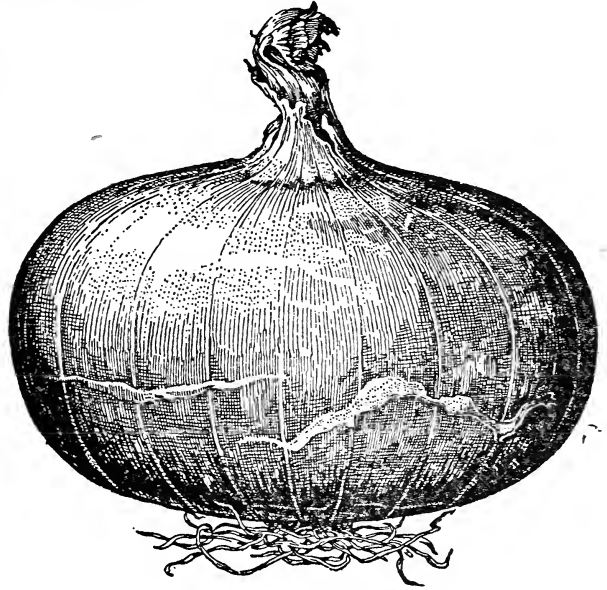
White Velvet—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dwarf—Grows low but stocky, and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Tall, or Perkin's Mammoth—The long pods measuring four and five inches are produced in great quantities. The appearance is handsome, of green color and best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

CHIVES—Schnittlauch

Very small hardy Onions, used for salad. Plants, per clump, 15c; by mail, 25c.



Large Red Wethersfield.

Yellow Globe Danvers—This is the ordinary strain of this variety. Season the same as "Fancy Globe Danvers." The onions do not run as globe-shaped as that variety, but are otherwise the same as regards color, ripening and keeping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

ONION SETS

About Prices.—As the value of Onion Sets fluctuates greatly, our prices are subject to market changes. The prices named in this catalogue are based upon values existing at the time of publication. If you wish to purchase round lots, be sure to write us for lowest market values. We give 28 pounds for a bushel of Top Sets; on all other sets sold by the bushel we give 32 pounds for a bushel. Some houses sell by the measured bushel; by this method the larger and more chaffy the sets, the less quantity the purchaser receives. Transportation charges on all onion sets to be paid by the purchaser, except where quoted post-paid.

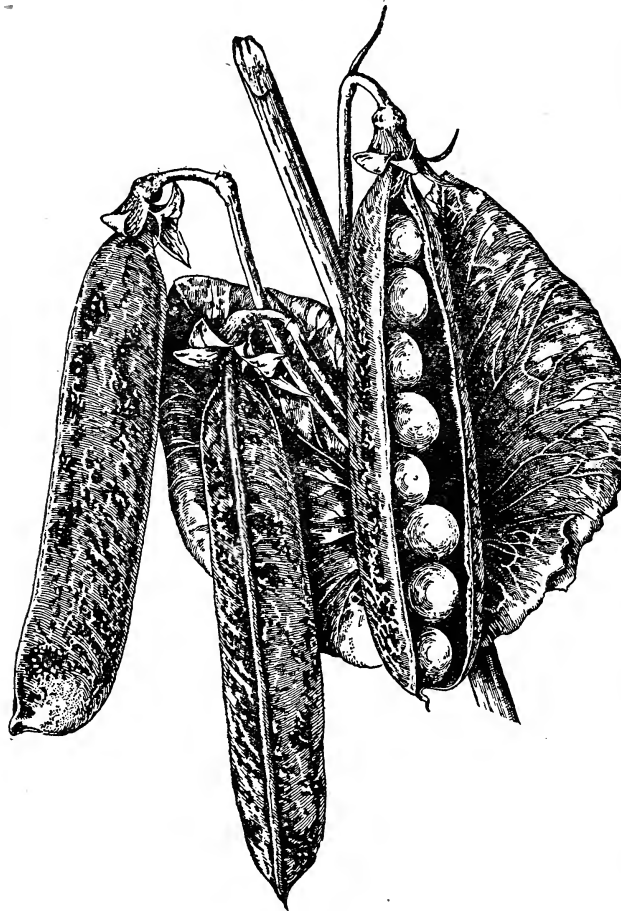


Six or eight quarts of shelled nuts to the acre. The peanut does best in light sandy soil, tolerably high. They should be planted in April in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Drop two or three good peas to each hill, cover about two inches. Virginia White, lb., 50c.

PEAS

CULTURE

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.



Gradus.

Gradus—The most attractive novelty of recent years. As early as the extra earliest and with immense pods double the size of First and Best. The pods are well shaped and filled with large, luscious peas of the very finest quality; height three feet. Every gardener should try this sort. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 14 lbs., \$3.75; 56 lbs., \$14.00.

Alaska, Earliest of All—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 7 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$2.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

First and Best—This is our standard Extra Early Pea, and market gardeners' favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height; pods long and well filled and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 7 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$2.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Admiral Dewey—The largest podded pea yet introduced. Height, 3½ feet; pods a rich, dark green color, frequently six inches long, beautifully shaped. Peas large, tender and of first class flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

American Wonder—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceedingly sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Little Gem—A dwarf, first-early, green wrinkled marrow, very prolific and of superior flavor. Large First and Best. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Nott's Excelsior—A superb new variety, and we are sure our customers will welcome it as an ideal family and market pea. It is fully as sweet and delicious as the American Wonder, and grows one-half taller. Pods are larger and it is far more productive than the Premium Gem, and it is within a day or two as early as the first early smooth pea. The peas are ready for table use within 43 days from planting. Quality very superior. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Improved Stratagem—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number large, well filled pods, fine quality; it is recommended very highly. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Champion of England—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height, four or five feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Thomas Laxton—Closely resembling Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth and earliness. The pod is not so large, being short, and instead of being rounded at the point it is square or blunt. The fact that it has proved to be more productive than Gradus, compensates in a measure for the slightly smaller pods. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color tinged with green; height three feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 14 lbs., \$3.75; 56 lbs., \$14.00.

Everbearing—A first-class pea for summer and autumn use, pods three to four inches long, and contain six to eight peas of a rich flavor; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; ¼ bu., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

Sutton's Excelsior—New. The great merit of this pea lies in the fact that in it we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, yet with much larger, handsomer pods than any dwarf wrinkled pea yet introduced. It is similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, which is one of the most popular dwarf wrinkled peas, but has a much larger pod than Nott's. It takes the place in the extra early class that is now so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in the later sorts. It grows to a height of about 12 to 14 inches, showing a great abundance of its long, broad, straight pods of a pale green color. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

Pride of the Market—A round, blue pea, with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequaled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.25; 14 lbs., \$3.75; 56 lbs., \$14.00.

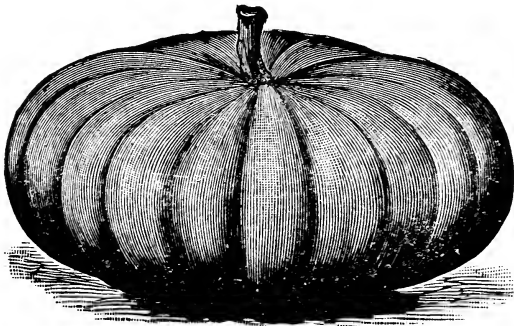
Large White Marrowfat—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 7 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 60 lbs., \$7.50.

Improved Telephone, True Stock—Gardeners prefer this pea to any other. Our stock this year has been carefully selected. Vines and leaves are large and coarse. Long straight pods filled with large, tender, sweet peas of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 7 lbs., \$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 56 lbs., \$12.50.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE—Pumpkins are now principally cultivated for agricultural purposes, and are found to be very profitable. They are usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow first of May in this latitude, in hills eight feet apart.

Large Cheese—Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive, flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well in to the winter. Is also grown in quantities for stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Large Cheese.

Japanese Pie—Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh thick; salmon colored; fine grained, dry and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Genuine Mammoth, Jumbo or King of the Mammoths—This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Quaker Pie—It is of a peculiar shape, being a trifle pointed or oval shaped at each end. The skin and flesh are a creamy yellow color. For making pies it is especially desirable, the flesh being fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Sugar—Although many varieties have been introduced in the past few years, there is none that is more popular for general use. It grows to an average weight of five pounds. Yields enormously, ground being literally covered with the golden fruit. It is not only very desirable for table use, but in many sections grown extensively for stock feeding, as tests have proven that when fed to cows it increases and greatly enriches the quality of milk. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Tennessee—Sweet Potato—Bell shaped. Flavor is considered superior to sweet potato; very delicious for pies. Keeps late in season. One of the best home varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Kentucky Field—A large, round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored pumpkin, that is very productive and excellent for stock. This variety is a standard sort everywhere, and is also grown for exhibition purposes. Stock greatly relish this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field—The common field or cow pumpkin. If you have any livestock to feed, it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley does best in good, rich, mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four or five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart; sow thickly and cover not over one-half inch deep. The soil should be well pressed down about the seed; water if the soil becomes dry, and when the plants are up thin out as required until they stand one foot apart. The plants will form large bunches and several crops of leaves which may be cut off as required. For winter use the plants may be lifted and placed in flower pots in the house or light cellar; or the leaves may be dried, reduced to a powder and kept in bottles corked tightly.

Double Curled—Superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Champion Moss Curled—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Fern-Leaved—Fine curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



PARSNIPS—HOLLOW CROWN

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart, cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to three or four to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar—Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey—Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chesmores Red River Valley Minnesota Grown New Seed Potatoes.

Minnesota is the only Seed Potato District in the United States which is absolutely free from wilt. Our Seed Potatoes are grown in the fertile regions of the Red River Valley.

Renew Your Seed and Realize Early Maturity and Productiveness

Prices on Potatoes frequently change as the market advances or declines. If you want a quantity write us for special quotations.



EXTRA EARLY COBBLER (IRISH COBBLER)

One of the most reliable first-early Potatoes ever sent out. It ripens almost with the Early Ohio and is so uniform that every hill seems to ripen at one time. The yield is very large for an early variety—equal to some of the late ones. Form oval and round; skin lightly netted, creamy white and having few eyes, which are quite shallow—some even with the surface. Flesh pure white and of the finest quality—not exceeded by any early variety. Keeps perfect until spring, when it starts large, strong and vigorous sprouts. Its strong growth, earliness, uniformity, large yield, fine quality and very handsome appearance have brought the Extra-Early Cobbler right to the front as a profitable variety for market or home use.

EARLY ROSE.

This variety has been a great favorite for many years and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes

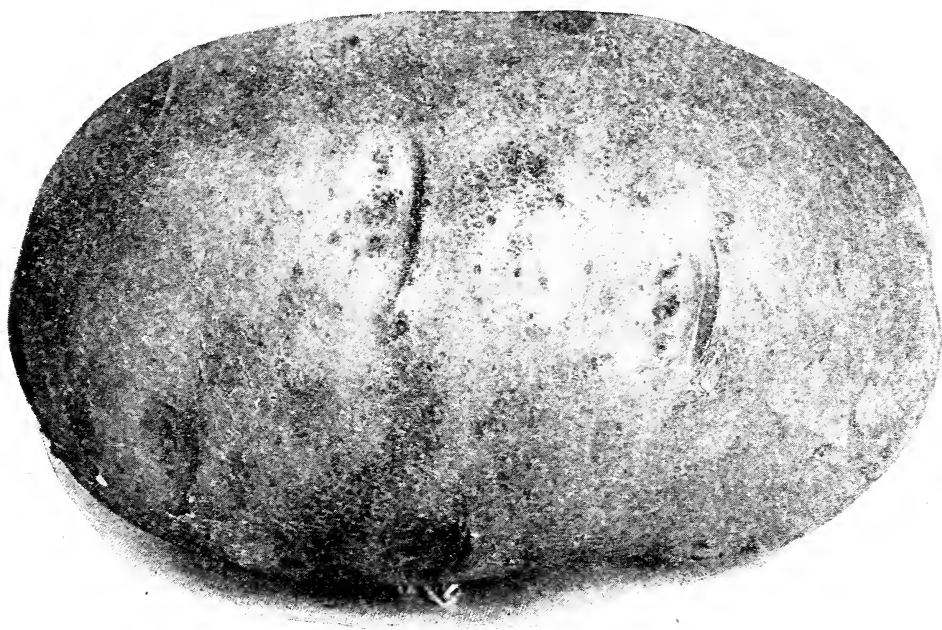
are long in shape, good size and light pink in color at the bud end. They cook mealy and are of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the largest yielding of any of the early potatoes, and in competitive trials has in a great many cases outyielded even the late varieties. This is due to the compact habit of the vines and tubers in growth, which permits of planting six inches closer. Oval shape, pink color and fine even size, smooth shallow eyes. Its fine table qualities are very apparent and greatly appreciated for its richness, dry flouriness and delicious and highly palatable flavor. Prices on application.

EARLY SIX WEEKS

A very early potato, claimed to mature in six weeks, and especially recommended for early markets and family use. A very large yielding variety, smooth skin, slightly blushed, shallow eyes, and of good appearance. They are of fine texture, good quality, cook mealy and white. Prices on application.

PARIS GREEN FOR POTATO BUGS.

Write for prices on Potatoes.



**Extra
Early
Ohio
Potatoes**

**Our Own
Special Stock**

We consider these to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio Potatoes to be found anywhere. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. We do not admit that its equal exists among Early Ohio Potatoes. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato.

The Early Ohio Potato is so well and generally known as to require no extended description. We believe it to be more popular than any other variety, which fact is evidenced by the very large demand we have for it. Our sales on this sort are many cars in excess of the quantity sold of any other one kind. They can be depended upon so uniformly to give a good yield under most all conditions and all soils and produce a tuber of an ideal size for early market use.

Notwithstanding its earliness, this potato keeps well. Our stock in the spring is as sound as a dollar.

EARLY TRIUMPH (BLISS).

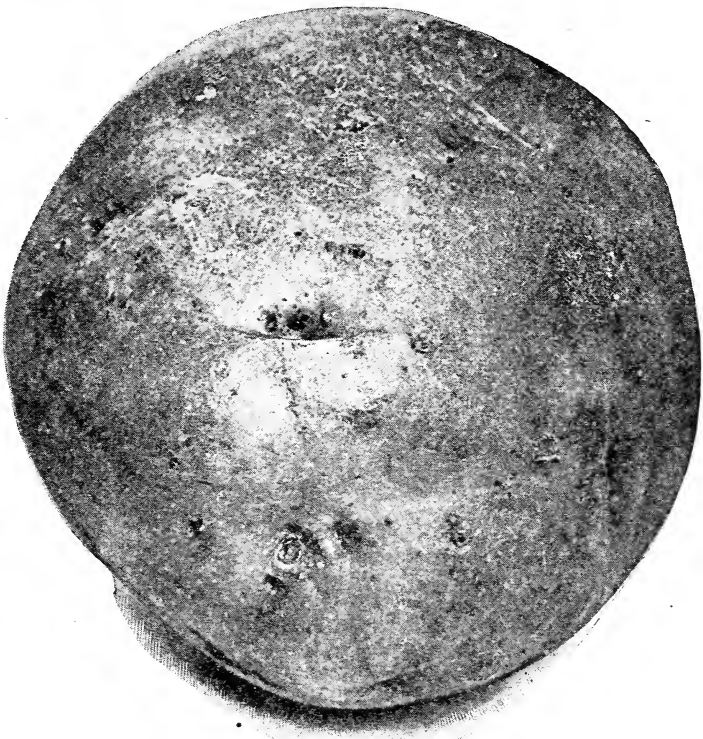
This variety was introduced many years ago by Mr. B. K. Bliss. The Triumph attained at that time no particular favor, but all of a sudden its virtues became appreciated and the demand for it was so great that it sold readily in carload lots for three times the price of ordinary seed potatoes. There is good reason why the Triumph should be popular. It is from seven to ten days earlier than the Ohio, and that often means a difference of many dollars in the crop. We believe that potato growers will do well to plant liberally of them the coming spring, as there is sure to be an almost unlimited demand for the seed from the Mississippi Valley, where thousands of acres of potatoes are grown each year for the early market. The potato is of good size, squared at the ends. Skin is red, flesh is very white and firm. It is productive, and for several years to come will probably command a higher price among potato buyers than any other sort. Prices on application.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Carefully dug, handled and stored over winter for us, expressly for sprouting purposes. The seed stocks are selected from the most perfect and prolific hills at the time of digging. We have been bedding and selling this stock for many years, and find the potatoes much dryer and sweeter than those grown from other sections. We repack before shipping, but we wish it distinctly understood that customers take all risks after we deliver in good condition to express or railroad company here. We book orders at any time, but do not ship until about planting time. Prices quoted are subject to market changes after March 1. Good stock is very scarce this season. Order early.

YELLOW JERSEY, OR NANSEMOND

Fine old favorite. Prices on application.



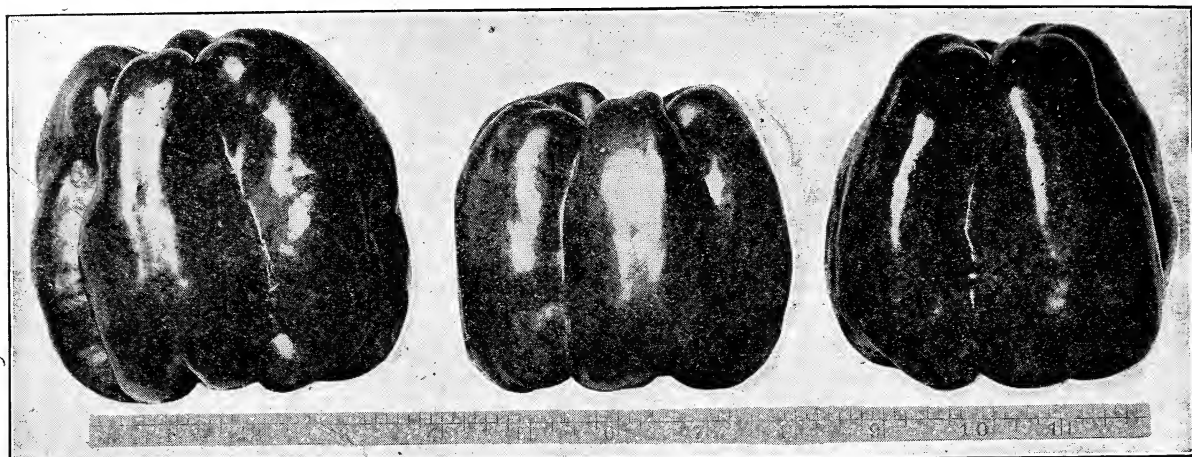
We make special prices for larger quantities. If you bed out several barrels, it may pay you to write us before you buy your seed.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Sweet Potato Plants—Ready about May 10. "Up Rivers" and "Yellow Jerseys." Prices on application.

Write for prices on Potatoes.

PEPPER



CULTURE—The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest of all peppers, but is apt to grow rough in shape. It is usually divided into four or more large ridges, and is indented at the blossom end. It is the latest of all peppers in maturing. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Ruby King—Grows to double the size of Bull Nose. The fruits are five to six inches long, by about 3½ inches through. They are bright red, remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. Single plants ripen from eight to ten fruits. The most popular red pepper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

New Sweet Upright Salad—For use in northern states it is the best garden variety to date. Early and so mild in flavor that even the seed may be eaten raw. The fruits are of medium size, just right for stuffing and frying. In habit the bushes are of medium height and bear the Peppers upright instead of drooping, making gathering very easy. The color of the Pepper is a bright shiny green, which turns to a waxen red when ripe. Early, prolific, sweet and mild; fine size, making it altogether an unsurpassed sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

Sweet Mountain, or Spanish Mammoth—Plants very vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often eight inches or more in length by two in diameter; very smooth and handsome, being when fully mature of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet and mildly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne—A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Red Chili—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Sweet Upright—A fine, new, thick-fleshed pepper.

Mixed Mango Peppers—A choice mixture containing a very large number of varieties suitable for stuffing, and mangoes. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties of herbs thrive best on sandy soil and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds.

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise (Pimpinella anisum)—An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Plant of slender upright growth with deeply cut foliage; flowers small, yellowish white, borne in large loose umbels. Pkt., 10c.

Balm (Melissa officinalis)—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant one to two feet high, hairy, loosely branched with ovate leaves; flowers white or pale yellow in loose auxiliary clusters. Pkt., 10c.

Basil, Sweet (Ocimum basilicum)—A hardy, aromatic annual. The seeds and stems have a strong flavor and are used in soups and sauces. Plant about eighteen inches high, branching, with ovate toothed leaves; flowers white or bluish white in leafy terminal racemes or spikes. Pkt., 10c.

Borago (Borago officinalis)—A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor and are sometimes used in salads to give a cucumber-like taste. Plant of coarse growth, hairy, with large oval leaves; flowers blue or purplish in racemes. Pkt., 10c.

Caraway (Carum carui)—A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery,

cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors and for colic in children. Plant one and one-half to two feet high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, white flowers. The plants never seed till the second year. Pkt., 10c.

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum)—A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Plant slender, two to two and one-half feet high, strong smelling, with smooth, finely cut foliage and small white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum marjorana)—Pkt., 10c.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)—Pkt., 10c.

Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum officinale)—Pkt., 10c.

Savory, Summer (Satureia hortensis)—Pkt., 10c.

Horehound (Marrubium vulgare)—Pkt., 10c.

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—Pkt., 10c.

Lavender (Lavendula spica)—Pkt., 10c.

Saffron (Carthamus tinctorius)—Pkt., 10c.

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—Pkt., 10c.

Sage (Salvia officinalis)—Pkt., 10c.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)—Pkt., 10c.

Dill (Anthemum graveolens)—Pkt., 10c.

Rue (Ruta graveolens)—Pkt., 10c.

RADISH

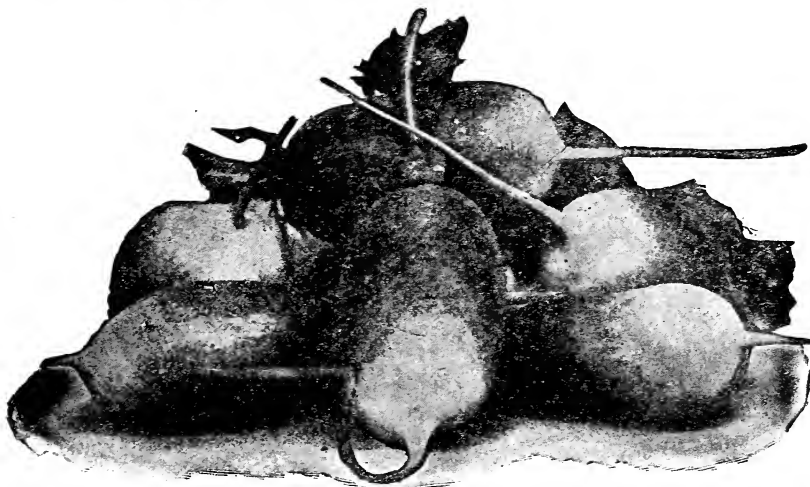
For forcing sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from fifty to one hundred seed to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

Chesmore's Scarlet Turnip—White Tipped or Sparkler Radish. It is very early, very crisp and finely flavored, and without an equal for forcing under glass and for outdoor culture. It is of exceptionally fine appearance when placed on the table. The demand for this radish increases from year to year, on account of its delicious flavor; crisp, sweet, mild and delicate. The best and most profitable for market gardeners and the most satisfactory for private use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Non Plus Ultra—This is one of the finest forcing radishes introduced, and has already taken a leading place with our market gardeners. It will mature in 18 to 20 days, and, owing to the extremely small tops, can be sown very thickly. The roots are round with a deep scarlet colored skin, the flesh white, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Forcing Early Scarlet Globe—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Earliest Carmine Turnip—The best and quickest early, all-scarlet, turnip radish; of wonderfully quick



FRENCH BREAKFAST

growth, maturing in about three weeks. The leaves are very short, rendering them particularly adapted to forcing under glass; of superior flavor, crisp and tender. Skin deep carmine red, very attractive. One of the best outdoor kinds for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Philadelphia White Box—Short top, rapid growth; perfect turnip shape; extra fine quality, remaining solid and juicy a long time; especially for growing under glass in frames. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Iceberg—White. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender, crisp radishes throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

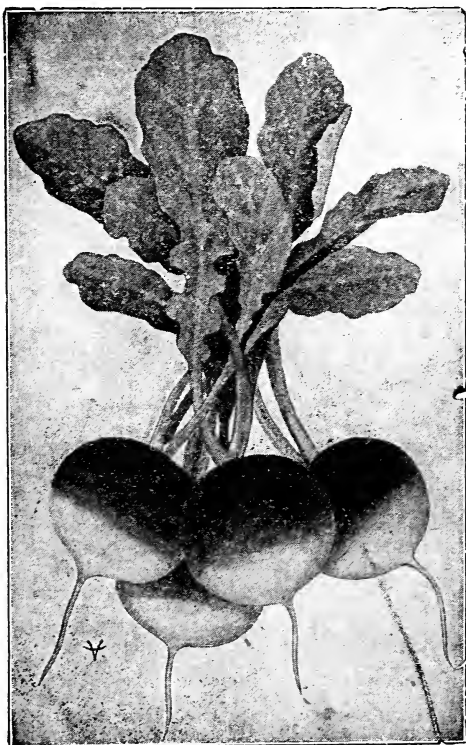
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—An old standby. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Cincinnati Market—("Glass" Radish). A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in colorings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Chartler, or Shepherd—Although this American variety is too large for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots are very early in good condition for the table, and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

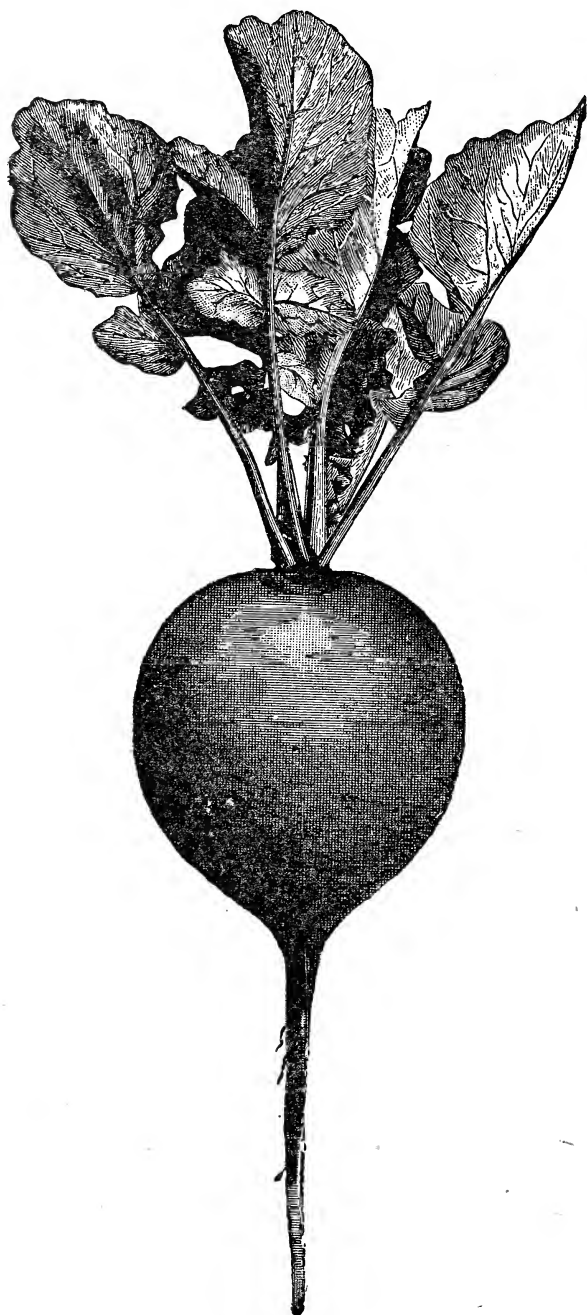
Golden Globe—This variety is of quick growth, affording crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest climate, and is extensively grown in the south. Root uniformly globe-shape, with skin golden yellow in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Olive-Shaped—When well grown, the roots are clear white, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Chesmore's Scarlet Turnip—White Tip

RADISH—Continued

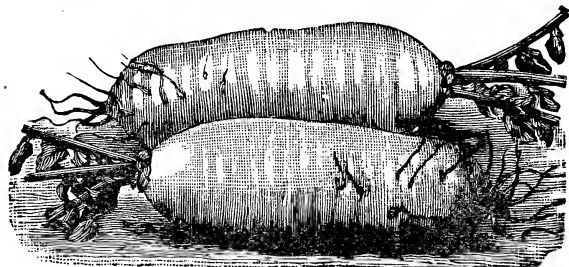
Crimson
Giant.

Crimson Giant Turnip—A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root is turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Winter Varieties—The flesh is so firm and compact in these that they will keep almost all winter, if stored in a dry cellar; they require two to three months to mature.

Celestial, or White Chinese—An extra fine, large, white radish, often growing a foot in length by four to five inches in diameter; flesh firm, mild and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rose China Winter—A distinct cylindrical variety, four to five inches long by two inches in diameter; skin rosy red; flesh white and firm; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Celestial

Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety; one of the best keepers. Roots cylindrical, seven to ten inches long; skin blackish-brown; firm white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half Long Black Spanish—Differing from the above in shorter, stockier growth, flesh white, compact and the mildest flavored of this type; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Round Black Spanish—A popular summer sort, esteemed highly by Germans. Price on winter varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early White Summer Turnip—This radish has always been a favorite with market gardeners. Round and smooth; very white; crisp and tender. It is indeed a very fine sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Giant Stuttgart—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped; skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Strasburg—When comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are four to five inches long, and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large summer sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

St. Louis White Summer—Oblong shape, tapering gracefully to a point. Of large size, good quality and resists heat remarkably well. Very tender and of a delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

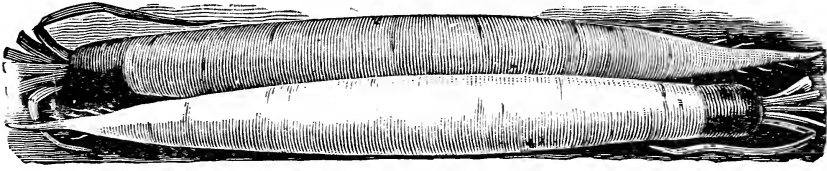
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top—A standard variety of the long type of radish, for both market and home use. The roots grow long, partly above the ground, straight, smooth and of a bright, rich scarlet color. The flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh snow white, crisp and tender in summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Wood's Early Frame—This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

California Mammoth White China—Roots white and when fully mature nine to twelve inches long by three to four inches in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, decidedly pungent but well flavored, keeping well through the winter. The variety matures later than Celestial and the roots are not as mild in flavor but they attain a larger size under favorable conditions and sometimes keep a little better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

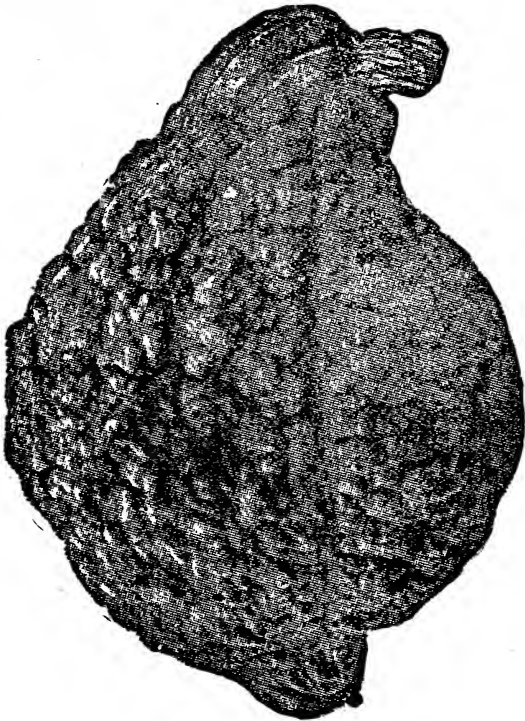
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER



CULTURE—Salsify requires a light, sandy soil, which should be well enriched, but coarse, fresh manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to become crooked and prongy. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, spade deeply, rake the surface fine, and sow the seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-half feet apart. When the plants are a few inches high, thin out to four inches apart in the row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter; this improves the flavor. Or they may be lifted and stored in the cellar.

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables for winter use and should be more generally grown. The roots resemble a small parsnip. The flavor when cooked is that of an oyster. They are as easily grown as parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.



True Hubbard

SQUASHES

For Summer Use.

Early White Bush—Extremely early; one of the best for summer use. Fruit white, with scalloped edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Yellow Bush—Not quite so early as White Bush. Quality fully equal. Color light yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, much more warty and several days earlier. Fruit golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

True Hubbard—This is the well known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use; oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow skin striped with dark green. Flesh thick and solid. Cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Pie Squash, or "Winter Luxury Pumpkin"—This is of smooth rounded form, with rather thin tender skin. The flesh is very thick, sweet, fine flavored, and excellent for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

The Delicious—The squashes, weighing from five to ten pounds, vary both in color and form, but are uniformly delicious in flavor and splendid winter keepers. The dark orange flesh is very thick and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Boston Marrow—A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort, for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Italian Vegetable Marrow—Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first, but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SPINACH

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks.

Thick Leaved Round—One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—Upright growth, leaves curled and crimped; keeps well after cutting; is especially good for market gardeners; we sell a large quantity of this seed each year to market gardeners on this market alone. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Linneus—Large and tender, very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Rhubarb Roots—\$1.50 per dozen, prepaid.

TOMATOES

One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

CULTURE—Sow early in hot-beds or seed boxes and when plants have four leaves, transplant to four or five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way. Well manured, light, sandy soil is best, but it must be remembered that a surplus of manure stimulates leaf growth to the detriment of fruit.

Dwarf Champion—A purple fruited variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruits smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Trucker's Favorite—A large fruited purple tomato, solid, smooth and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

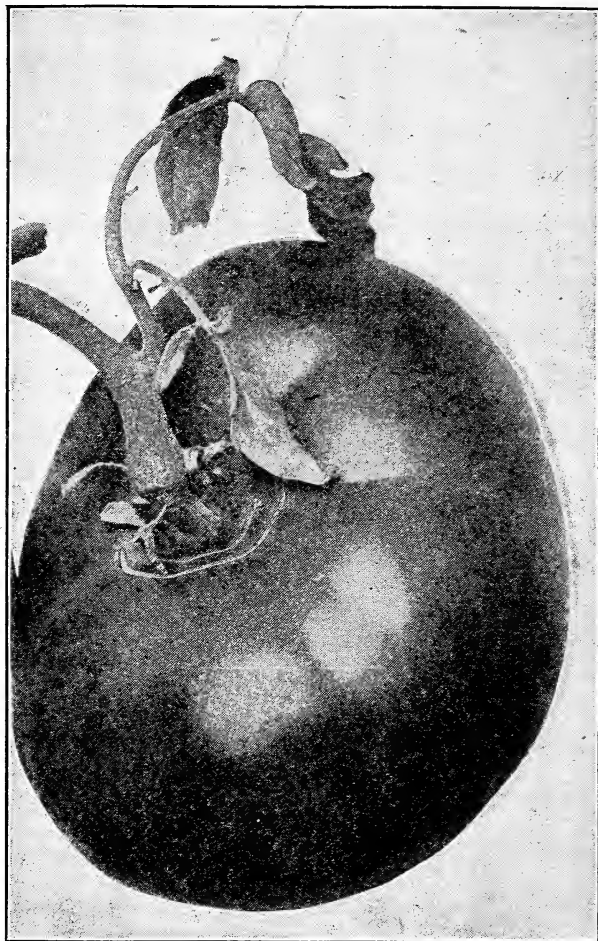
Matchless—This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Dwarf Stone—Vine dwarf, but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts, the bright red fruit is of good color, exceedingly smooth, very solid and the largest of any of the dwarf varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Trophy—Extra selected. A very large, smooth and solid variety, of fine flavor, and immensely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Spark's Earliana—Unquestionably the earliest of all. If you sow Spark's Earliana you will have, with favorable weather, fine tomatoes in ninety days from sowing the seed. It is an excellent shipper, being exempt from rot or cracking, ripens all over at once, and is a wonderfully smooth tomato—none smoother. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Strawberry—Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato.



Livingston's Beauty

Beauty—A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink, flesh, light pink and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Acme—Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Magnus—A variety of recent introduction, producing purple fruit of the largest size; much smoother than most of the large fruited sorts, and matures earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

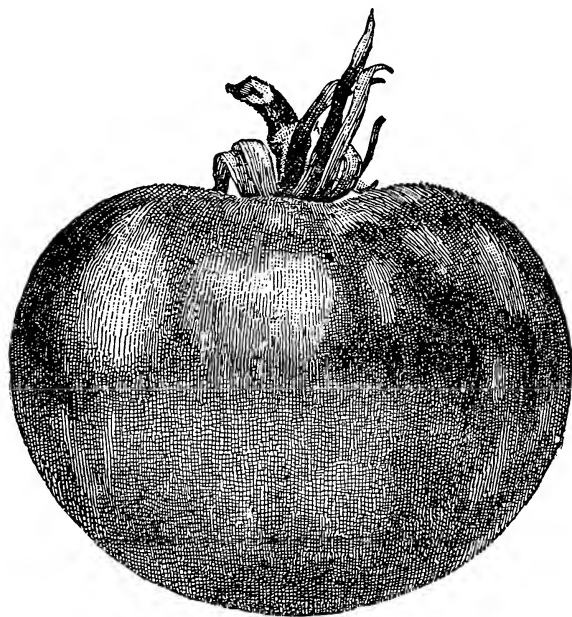
Ponderosa—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

Yellow Plum—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Cherry—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Pear-shaped—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



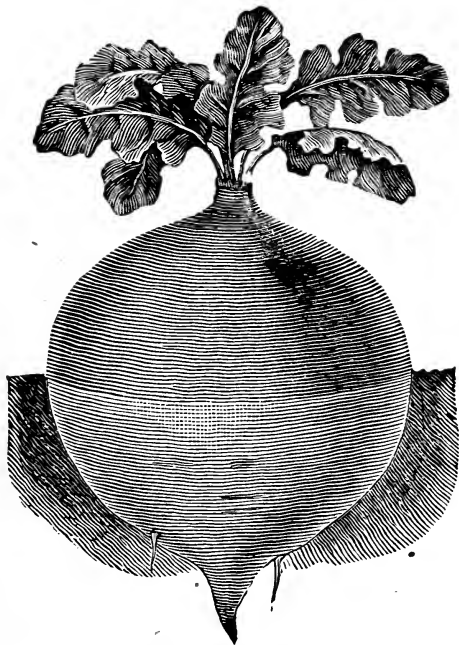
Dwarf Champion.

We handle large Transplanted Tomato Plants. Price on application.

TURNIPS

The value of Turnips and Ruta-bagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative. This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather, so they will not become tough and bitter.

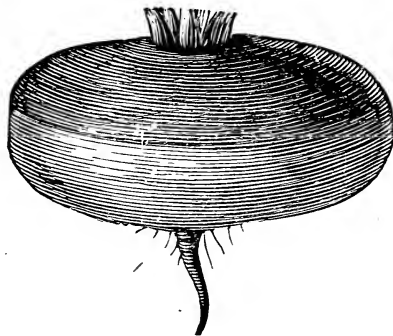


Purple Top White Globe.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Also called Early Red Top, Strap Leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Purple Top White Globe—A large globular variety, very even in shape and of handsome appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Also called Red Top White Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early White Milan—Variety remarkably early; top very small, upright and compact, so that rows can be planted close together. Roots clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical; flesh white, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.



Purple Top, Strap Leaved.

Cow Horn, or Long White—Clear white, except a little shade of green at the top; long, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Similar to White Milan, except roots are a little flatter and purple-red on upper portion. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.50.

White Egg—A quick growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. The root grows half out of the ground. Flesh very sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved—An excellent garden variety and largely used in the southern states. Roots medium sized; from four to five inches in diameter and about two inches thick; color white, very early, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

RUTA-BAGA OR SWEDES

Improved American Purple Top—For fine qualities and productiveness, this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of Ruta-bagas; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior. Per lb., \$2.00.

TOBACCO

Our Tobacco Seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties, is saved from grown shoots only, and will produce best results.

CULTURE—Tobacco can be grown in the Middle West as well as in the South, as our soil is better and yields about double the amount per acre. Tobacco can be grown by anyone that can grow cabbage. The seed should be sown on a well prepared seed bed in the spring and a piece of canvas stretched across the top to protect against the weather. When plants are about six inches high, set out two feet apart in rows three feet apart; spray with Paris green to keep the insects off; should be suckered in August and cut in September and hung in a shed, upside down to dry. Will be ready for market in December.

Fine Burley Tobacco Seed—Carefully saved for us by one of the best growers in Kentucky, and of greatly improved type. Large wide leaf, very porous, makes fine plug fillers and wrappers. Suitable for limestone soils.

Havana—Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old well-known variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

White Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.

Red Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.

Chesmore's Rival Brand Flower Seed

Brief Hints on Sowing.—Nine-tenths of the failures in raising flowers are caused by improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. The finer seeds should be started in shallow, well-drained boxes in the house and the young seedlings should be transplanted a few times until they are large enough to be set out into the open ground. Do not plant any seed as long as the ground is wet. A mellow loam, enriched with compost of rotted manure and leaf-mold, is best adapted to most flowers. Rake the surface as smooth and fine as possible, elevating the surface of the beds and borders slightly in the middle so that surplus water may run off. Cover the different seeds in proportion to their size, giving very thin covering to small seeds and planting large seeds deeper.

When to Transplant.—As soon as the second leaves appear, then is the time to transplant into other boxes, so that the plant may spread out and become more hardy and stocky. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, then they may be again transplanted into the garden or open border. Care should be taken to water freely until the plants are firmly rooted.

When to Sow Late Flower Seeds.—For late summer and fall flowers, sow the seed in fertile soil in the garden or open border in the spring time, giving preference to those locations where the plants are to remain, observing in a general way the directions for early sowing.

AGERATUM

A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets and the plants are very attractive in the garden. The different varieties are from six inches to two feet high and are covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Mexicanum—Light blue, about twenty inches high. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET ALYSSUM



Sweet Alyssum.

This is one of the finest hardy annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms, very similar to white Forget-Me-Nots. It is pleasantly fragrant, and just the thing for personal adornment or for the breakfast table. It begins to blossom early in the season and blooms more or less constantly until fall. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy grower and should be cultivated by every one who wants an all-round good plant. Sow the seed wherever they are to remain. If too thick, thin out. Pkt., 10c.

We also handle Aster Plants—Fine Strong Transplanted Plants.



Giant Comet Asters.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING

A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form and borne on such long stems that florists sometimes sell them for chrysanthemums. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight.

White—Pkt., 15c.
Blush White—Pkt., 15c.
Lavender—Pkt., 15c.
Light Pink—Pkt., 15c.
Light Blue—Pkt., 15c.
Tyrian Rose—Pkt., 15c.
Deep Carmine—Pkt., 15c.
Dark Purple—Pkt., 15c.
Semple's Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

Aster, Finest Mixed—A mixture of very fine strains and colors. Pkt., 15c.

GIANT COMET

The Giant Comet Aster is well known for its striking appearance, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums; we have not only twisted, curled and crested form, but large and showy flowers. Pkt., 10c and 15c.



ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)

A very pretty, half hardy annual producing white and rose colored, double, daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. These are "Immortelles" so desirable for wreathes and winter bouquets. Height fifteen inches.

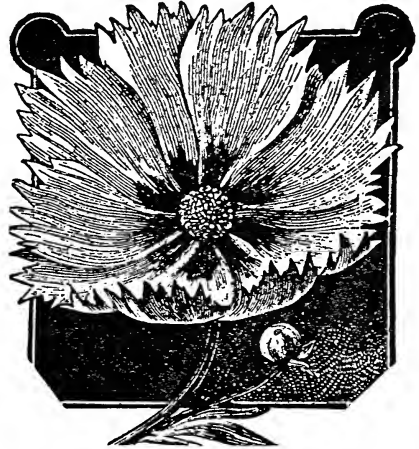
Album—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.
Roseum—Light rose. Pkt., 15c.
Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Balsam

CALLIOPSIS OR BLACK EYED SUSAN

A very showy plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown.



Calliopsis

Sow where they are to remain, and thin to one foot apart. Pkt., 10c.

CELOSIA OR COXCOMB

Very popular annuals of the easiest culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Not only are they highly prized for summer flower beds, but they make fine pot plants. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA—(See Marigold).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—(See Eschscholtzia.)

CENTAUREA

The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. They are easily grown from seed.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower)—This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers from July till late in the autumn. One to two feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed (Bachelor's Button)—Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common variety. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. The colors range from white to dark purple, and are either self colored or spotted and striped. Balsams are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger of frost is past. The plants prefer a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam, and must not suffer for moisture. Hardy annual; one to two feet high. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE

Balloon Vine—A rapid growing annual climber; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Pkt., 5c; trade pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

CANDYTUFT

Queen of Italy—Light lilac; very free flowering. Pkt., 10c.

Rose Cardinal—Very rich, striking color; quite distinct; deep rosy cardinal. Pkt., 10c.

Empress—1 ft. Pure white pyramidal. Pkt., 10c.
(Iberis)—Showy, branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These common "summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and propagated only by division of roots. Pkt., 10c.



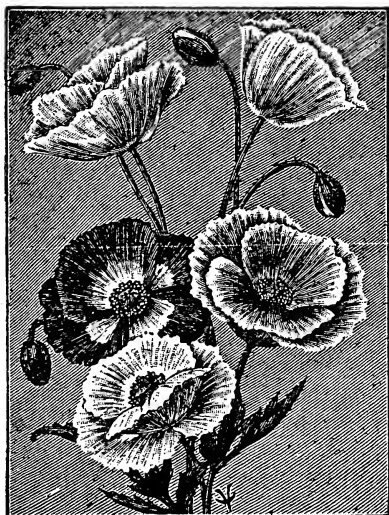
COSMOS

A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single dahlia-like flowers. Start in this latitude in March and transplant to open ground about June 1.

Hybrida, Giant White—This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers, which being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 10c.

Hybrida, Giant Pink—Pkt., 10c.

Hybrida, Giant Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



California Poppy.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)—The state flower of California. A genus of the Poppy family and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation, since it blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. Hardy annual; height, except Bush, one foot. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD

No flower garden seems complete without this fine, old-fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger from frost is over. Hardy annual; in bloom till frost comes. Pkt., 10c.

African Pride of the Garden—A fine early variety, of regular, compact habit. Color rich golden yellow, 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Double African—Tall, mixed orange and yellow shades, 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

MIGNONETTE

A well-known hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the

following spring. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow, powerfully fragrant. Pkt., 10c.



Carnation

CARNATION

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection. Sow under glass in green-house or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half hardy perennial, one and one-half feet.

Double Perpetual Flowered—Fine for winter blooming. From the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—A large portion of this seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—All shades and colors. Pkt., 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE

(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)—This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high. Pkt., 10c.

KOCHIA

(Mexican Fire Bush or Summer Cypress).

A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant, very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout the summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage being as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual.

Scoparia—About three feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Trichophylla—Foliage distinctly feathery; about two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twenty years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and the double varieties of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. Hardy perennial, five feet high. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA

A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. Half hardy annual; usually about six inches high.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety with intensely blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LINUM

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)—A beautiful and effective plant of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. If sown in hotbed and transplanted into good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in the open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual; about one and one-half feet high. Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

Their varieties of color are infinite, running from snow-white through all possible shades of blue and of red from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. They are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion and sometimes show rare shadings of ash-gray, bronze, terra cotta, brown and slate-blue, colors rarely found in any other flowers. The leaves are also very handsome; some are ivy-like, others are heart-shaped, some are rich green, while others are streaked and marbled with white and silvery gray or yellow, others with choicest flowers have rich golden leaves. They grow like weeds anywhere in the sun or shade, but the seeds germinate a little slower than those of the common Morning Glory, and it is well to soak them in water for twenty-four hours before sowing. This mixture contains a finer and larger collection of colors with larger flowers, more frilled than the ordinary mixture. Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the quickest growing Climber in our list. It will grow thirty feet in one season. It is thickly dotted with pretty white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c.

GOURD

(Cucurbita.) A very extensive genus of trailing annuals with curiously shaped yellow fruit, commonly known as Ornamental Gourds. The vines are of easy culture and make a rapid growth, so are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Dish Cloth—Long, green, corrugated fruit, the inside fibrous mass of which, when shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent sponge. Pkt., 10c.

Hercules' Club—Distinctly club-shaped, the longest of all the varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Japanese Nest Egg—Used as nest eggs; fruits are white, do not crack and are not injured by heat or cold. Pkt., 10c.

Siphon or Dipper—These gourds are useful for dippers: fruits long, bottle-shaped, with nearly straight or slightly crooked neck. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Cinnamon Vine—A beautiful climbing vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing great numbers of delicate white blossoms, which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. We know of no vine that is more satisfactory, thriving everywhere, and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 5c; 3 bulbs for 15c; 6 for 25c, postpaid.

HYACINTH BEAN

A fine climber producing abundantly clusters of purple or white flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Alba—White. Pkt., 10c.

Purpurea—Purple. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—The above mixed. Pkt., 10c.

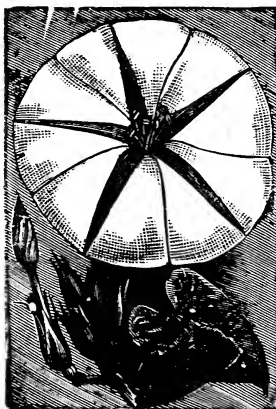
COBEA

A fine rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers; green at first, but rapidly changing to purple. Seeds should be started in hotbed or rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. One of the best climbers for arbors, etc. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER

Beautiful rapid annual climbers. Foliage very dense and in some kinds of remarkable shape. The flowers in their wide range of delicate coloring, are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing to assist rapid germination. The seeds, about the size of a pea, should be notched with a file before soaking.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba—White Moon Flower—Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. Pkt., 15c.



Moon Vine



Mixed Gourds

Madeira Vine—The Madeira Vine is of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage, twining to a great height, grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny, sheltered location. It is also a very pretty plant for training around the windows in the house. Strong tubers, each 5c; 3 for 12c; dozen 40c postpaid.

Cypress Vine—Delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star shaped flowers.

Mixed—Scarlet and white. Pkt., 10c.

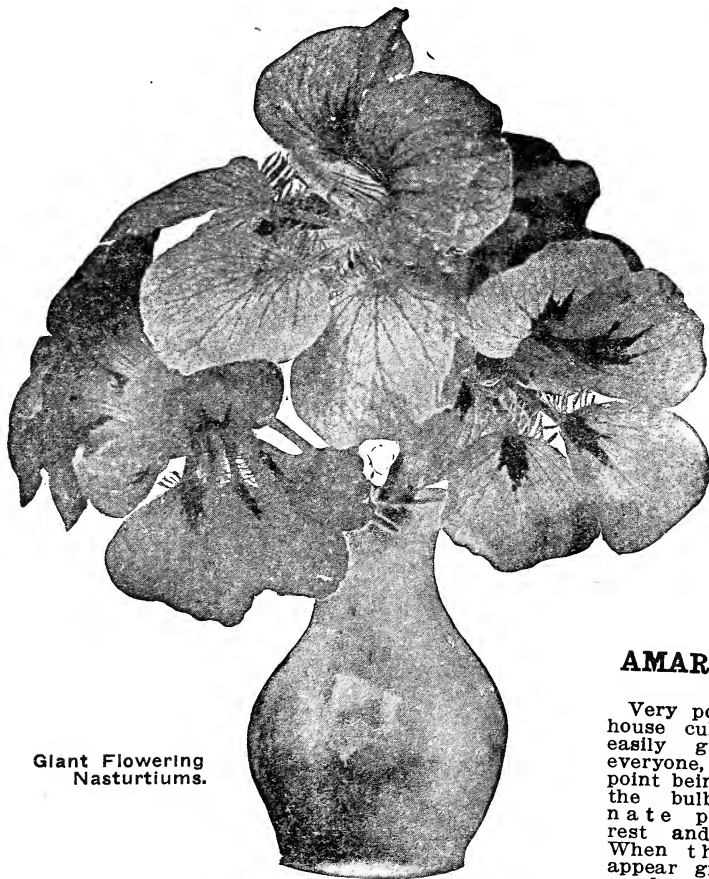
Scarlet Runners

A well-known and old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It not only holds its place as a flower, but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT FLOWERING NASTURTIUMS

(Tall or Climbing)

Growing and blooming in greatest profusion even in the poorest soil. They are of strong vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots which can be trained upon strings and wires, or can be readily made to climb the ordinary paling fences or wire netting. They are also extremely showy as trailing plants when set around borders of vases or ornamental boxes on the lawn, and can be effectively planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank. They are equally beautiful simply trailing on level ground. Seed should be planted thinly when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be transplanted or thinned out to stand six or more inches apart. Seed should be covered one inch in depth and, if at all dry, the soil should be firmly pressed above the seed, so as to enter closely the corrugations. A "packet" contains from 25 to 40 seeds; an ounce from 175 to 225 seeds. You should purchase seed by the ounce and plant liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Giant Flowering
Nasturtiums.

GIANT FLOWERING DWARF NASTURTIUMS

This mixture is composed of choice large-flowering varieties, selected by ourselves and grown both in mixture and separate strains, properly blended. Our large blocks, when in full bloom, are extremely gorgeous—remarkable both for brilliancy of coloring and perfection of individual flowers. This seed is now so moderate in price that it should be planted liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50.

PORTULACA

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors, but usually are sown directly where the plants are to stand. The seed require a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation. Tender annual; about nine inches high. Pkt., 10c.



Dwarf
Nasturtium.

ANNUAL PHLOXES

For splendid mass of colors and a constant display, the Phlox Drummondii is not excelled by any other annual. It has every desirable quality for this purpose; and for beds, edgings and massing, nothing can surpass it. The colors range from purest white to deepest blood-purple or crimson. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, or in the hotbed earlier, and transplanted; in either case they make a most brilliant bed of showy, yet delicate flowers the whole summer. Set the plants one foot apart. Height one to one and one-half feet.

Phlox Drummondii—The old-fashioned favorite variety. Our mixture contains all colors. Pkt., 10c.

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by everyone, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light, after flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water, and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows signs of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

Johnsoni—Has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 in. across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Mammoth bulbs.



Amaryllis.

PANSIES

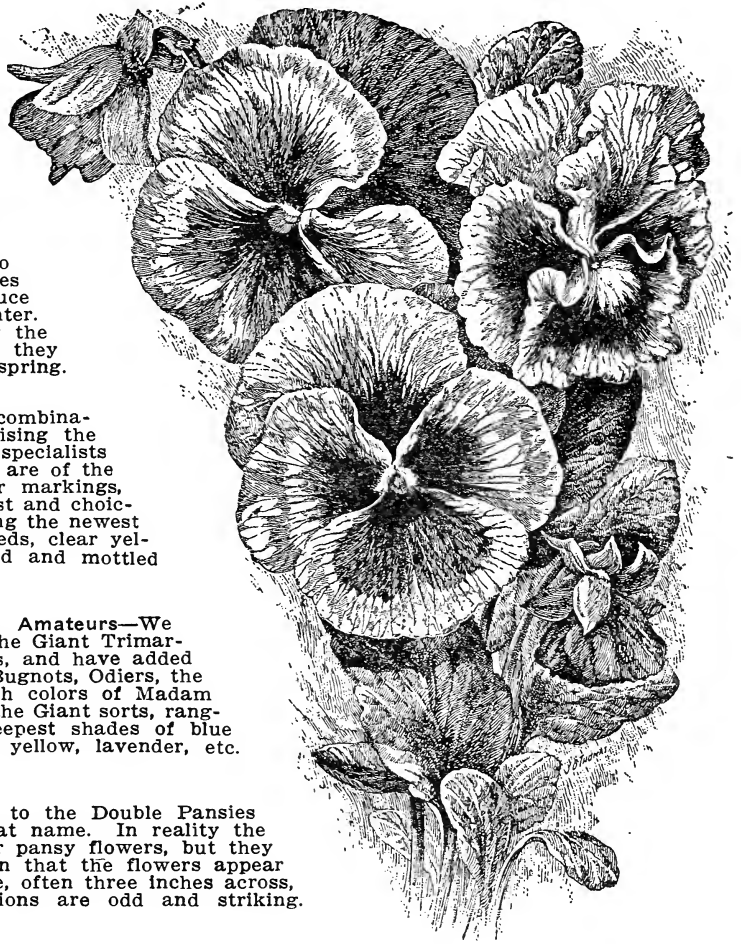
One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from early spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make strong blooming plants for spring.

International Pansy Mixture—A grand combination of Giant Flowering Pansies, comprising the picked strains of the most noted Pansy specialists in this country and Europe. The blooms are of the largest size, distinct and varied in their markings, of fine substance, containing all the richest and choicest colors to be found in Pansies, embracing the newest and most delicate rose shades, glowing reds, clear yellows, bronzes and blues, blotched, shaded and mottled varieties. Pkt., 25c.

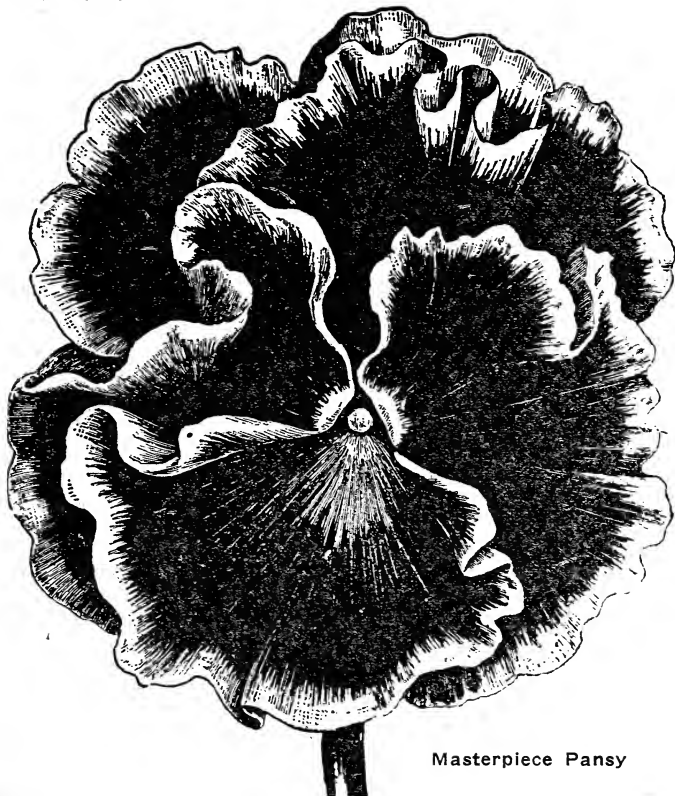
Giant Pansy Mixture for Florists and Amateurs—We have carefully blended a mixture of all the Giant Trimar-deau sorts in proper proportions of colors, and have added to it the magnificent strains of Cassiers, Bugnots, Odiers, the new Giant Parisian Stained, and the rich colors of Madam Perret. The best possible combination of the Giant sorts, ranging in color from clear white to the deepest shades of blue and black, including beautiful shades of yellow, lavender, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Masterpiece—This strain comes nearer to the Double Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as in other pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often three inches across, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. Pkt., 15c.

Our Flower Seeds are the product of the best specialists in their respective classes. The mixtures contain the various colors blended in proper proportion.



International Pansy Mixture.



Masterpiece Pansy

Empire King—The three lower petals each have a large blotch of magenta, margined with yellow, while the upper petals are of a bright reddish brown. Pkt., 20c.

Lord Beaconfield—Deep purple violet, shading to lavender and white. Pkt., 5c.

Adonis—Light blue with white center. Pkt., 15c.

Henry Mette's Mammoth Five-blotched, from named varieties—The immense flowers of this class resembling Cassier's, but being of almost double the size, full round form and comprising the most magnificent colors. Pkt., 20c.

Cassier's Superb Strain—Very large, well-formed, beautifully blotched flowers in the greatest variety of color. extra fine. Pkt., 15c.

Odler's Five-spotted Golden Yellow—Flowers extra large, perfectly round and exceedingly attractive; the most beautiful of all yellow pansies. Pkt., 20c.

Madame Perret, or "Phenomenal"—The lower petals are generally of canary-yellow, white or rose pink, marked with a rose or crimson; the upper petals are either self-colored in bright red and deep purple or outlined with a margin of white. Pkt., 20c.

PETUNIA

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period,

render it invaluable for planting out in beds or mixed borders. The seeds of the double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used to get them to germinate, nor will they all come double.

Grandiflora Mixed—Very large, elegant flowers; a great improvement and fully twice the size of the old sorts with the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon, etc., blotched, striped, veined, bordered, marked and fringed. Pkt., 200 seeds, 15c.

Fine Mixed—Best of the older sorts. Extra fine striped and blotched varieties. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS—TEN WEEKS

White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come-Again)—Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and keep well after cutting. Pkt., 20c.

Large Flowering Dwarf, Mixed—Choice double, large flowering. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA

Showy bedding plants which succeed in all situations and soils. They bloom profusely. Sow in open ground and thin out to one foot apart. Annual, one to three feet high.

Giant Flowering—All the best and largest types, perfectly double, are of immense size and striking colors. Three feet. Pkt., 15c.

Tall Double Mixed—Many choice and beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. Very popular and highly ornamental. Pkt., 15c.

POPPIES

Sow in open ground in the positions they are wanted to flower in. They do not bear transplanting well, and where this is necessary, as in case of the perennial varieties, they must be lifted with a good ball of earth adhering to the roots, and shade and water well until established.

Poppies, Hardy Giant—Iceland and Oriental. Hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing flowers four to six inches across, of gorgeous brilliancy. Our splendid mixture contains Salmon-Fiery Scarlet, Rose-Lilac Copper Color, White-Golden Tinged, Crimson. Pkts., 10c and 25c.

Poppies, Annual Varieties—Giant double and single. Brilliant profuse bloom. All garden annuals with giant flowers. Grows 2½ feet high; includes the most brilliant mixtures and blending of brilliant colors, also the fringed ranunculus flowered sorts. Pkts., 10c.

Poppies, Shirley—The popular garden sort; finest mixed colors. Branching plant about one foot high, bearing large single flowers with various colors and shades. Certainly one of the most beautiful of garden flowers. Our strain is exceptionally fine. Pkts., 10c.

Double White Fringed—The finest double white poppy. Plant upright growing and floriferous. Flowers three to four inches across, perfectly double finely fringed. Hardy annual, two feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy)—This beautiful poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Pkt., 10c.

Umbrosium—Richest vermillion, with a deep shining black spot on each petal. Pkt., 10c.

Danebrog, or Danish Cross—Very showy variety, producing large single flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, thus forming a white cross. Pkt., 10c.

Tulip Flowered—Single bright scarlet tulip-shaped flowers, a black spot appearing at the base of each petal. Hardy annual, about one foot high. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

The China and Japan Pinks may be ranked the finest gems of our flower gardens, flowering continually all the summer and fall. They are of the easiest culture. Sow outdoors during May. One-fourth ounce of seed will sow a bed four feet in diameter. Mixed, 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS.

Marvel of Peru—They are exceedingly fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering the next morning. The roots may be preserved through the winter like Dahlias. Two feet. H. A. Fine Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA

One of the best annuals for bedding, being a constant bloomer and presenting quite a diversity of colors, all very handsome. For cut bloom in vases the Gaillardias are all excellent, and in fact are equalled by very few annuals for that purpose. The stems are large, and the flowers remain fresh a long time when in water.

Annual Varieties, all Colors Mixed—Per pkt., 10c.

GODETIA

Godetias are not nearly well enough known and planted in America. Their beautiful, satiny, open flowers produce a magnificent effect in masses or borders covering a wide range of colors. Very easy to grow from seed and produce in shaded places good flowers where so few flowers can be grown. Hardy annuals. Finest mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.



CHESMORES' SWEET PEAS



Sweet Pea—Countess Spencer.

Florence Morse Spencer—A very large, delicate blush with pink margin. Of the best type; excellent for cutting. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Blanche Burpee—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer nor as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the flowers are beautiful. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Helen Lewis—A rich crimson orange, with wings of orange rose. Size very large, fine Spencer form. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixture than from growing named sorts, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before, or a lot of seed which has been grown, saved or handled so carelessly that it cannot be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seeds will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from the very best stock that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, there is nothing superior for use in the home garden. We assure our customers the Mixtures of Sweet Peas which we offer are the results of as great care in selecting as any stocks we grow and as fine flowers are obtained from them as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison with any and all others, no matter under what name or at how high prices offered, and are certain that a trial will demonstrate the superiority of our mixtures.

Choice Mixed—This mixture has been most carefully grown from our selected stock seed and it will

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about ten inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy, or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed in this, covering with more sand. cover the rows with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly about once a week is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

Dorothy Eckford—Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell shaped; usually three on a stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Blanche Ferry Spencer—The beautiful pink and white of the Blanche Ferry Sweet Pea accounts for its wonderful popularity. We offer this Spencer novelty, confident that these beautifully contrasted colors in the very large wavy standard and wings will be a most welcome addition to this superb class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

John Ingman—Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper shade; large size, open form with wavy edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

King Edward VII.—A bright crimson scarlet of largest size; open form well expanded, round standard. One of the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

White Spencer—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c.

Agnes Eckford—A most delicate shade of light pink; medium large, of hooded form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Salopian—One of the most brilliant and richly colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are of faultless form, large and very rich, brilliant cardinal red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Queen Alexandra—A magnificent bright scarlet red, very large, semi-hooded. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Navy Blue—A true blue, quite distinct. Medium size; semi-hooded form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

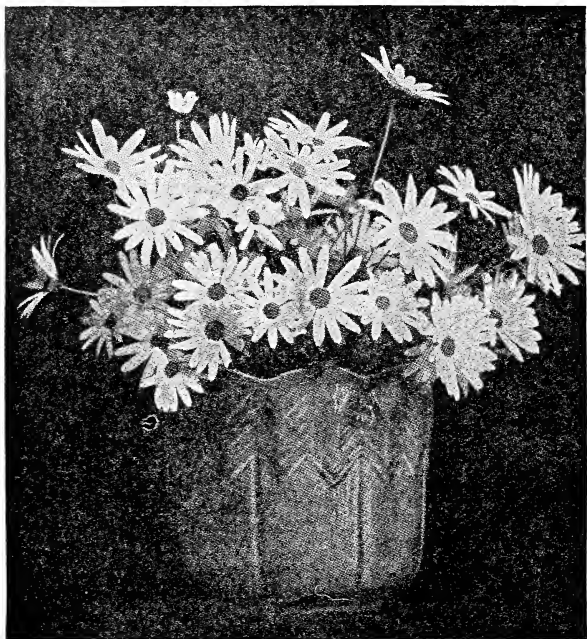
afford a splendid variety of blooms of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors. We have included in this mixture many high priced, brilliant English and American novelties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Rival Brand Mixed—We make up this mixture by combining in carefully considered proportions twenty-one separate named varieties, each the very choicest of its class. This was done after first carefully considering the desirability of color, form and freedom of blooming in our many trials of nearly two hundred different named sorts. Nowhere else can one procure a more magnificent mixture of finely formed and beautiful colored, large flowering Sweet Peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Spencer's Mixed—All the Spencer varieties listed and many not listed were included in making up this magnificent mixture. A splendid range of colors is thus assured in this comparatively new class of Sweet Peas of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

RUDBECKIA

Golden Glow—The most prolific and satisfactory hardy perennial of all yellow flowering sorts. Grows five to seven feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers are produced on long stems in enormous quantities, and resembles golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.00.



SHASTA DAISY

A mixture of Burbank's new sorts—Alaska, California and Westralia. These new hybrids of Shasta Daisy give us different forms of flowers and much larger bloom, ranging in shape from fully double, to single and in color, from pure white to pale lemon yellow—some solid color, some prettily variegated with yellow discs. The plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any hardy perennial grown. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.25.

Gypsophylla Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—A beautiful perennial. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass two or three feet in height, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high colored flowers. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Galliardia (Grandiflora)—Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire summer. Flowers three inches in diameter. Center dark reddish-brown. Petals vary from scarlet-orange to crimson. Each, 10c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Hemerocallis (Lemon Lily)—A most useful variety, growing about two feet high, with clusters of lily-like flowers of a rich yellow; very sweet. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Helenium (Sneezewort)—A fine late blooming plant, producing flowers of various colors of yellow and bronze, with brown center. Continues in bloom after severe frost. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—A beautiful hardy border plant. Grows 30 inches high, and produces its bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut, and should be grown in quantity whenever flowers are wanted for table decoration. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Canterbury Bells—B. Very handsome border perennials of great utility, and deservedly popular favorites. They are called "Hose in Hose" or "Cup and Saucer" Canterbury Bells.

Single—Blue, white, rose and mixed; height 2 ft.10c

Double—Blue, white, rose and mixed; height 2 ft.15c

Calycanthema Mixed—Height 2 ft.15c

Digitalis Gloxinoides (Foxglove)—Bears fine spikes of variously spotted and blotched flowers for borders and shrubbery. Fine mixed; height 3 ft. 10c.

PHLOXES

Tall Choice Perennial Varieties



Hardy Phloxes have long been so popular that it is rare to find a garden without a collection of at least a few of the many beautiful varieties now in cultivation. No plant is more attractive or more useful, either for the adornment of the garden or for supplying cut flowers.

The gardener's art has succeeded wonderfully in producing varieties which are marvels of beauty, both as to size of blossoms and variety, richness and delicacy of color.

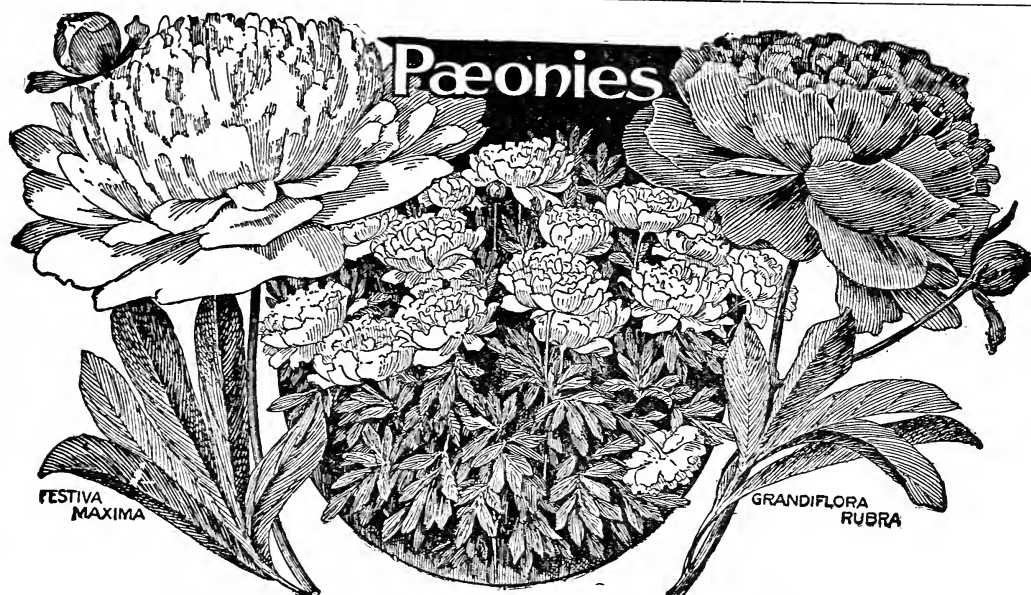
To those not familiar with these plants we desire to say that they are perfectly hardy, and succeed well in almost any kind of soil. Small plants are usually selected to start with, as they increase rapidly in size, not in height so much, which is from 2 to 3 feet, but in the number of flower stems, which multiply year after year. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.25.

HOLLYHOCKS



Arranged in clumps or interspersed among shrubbery, produce an effect which is striking and pleasing beyond description.

Choice Double—Strong roots from open ground.



PEONIES

Once planted they last a lifetime.

Double White	each, 30c	three, 75c
Double Pink	each, 30	three, 75c
Double Red.....	each, 30c	three, 75c

HARDY LILLIES

Plant in a well-drained good garden soil, covering the bulbs to a depth of nine inches. At the time of planting cover all sides of the bulb with good, clean sand, after which fill up with ordinary soil.

Auratum (Golden Banded Japan Lily)—Flowers pure white; gold band through center of petal; beautifully spotted chocolate crimson. Each
Extra large bulbs.....50c

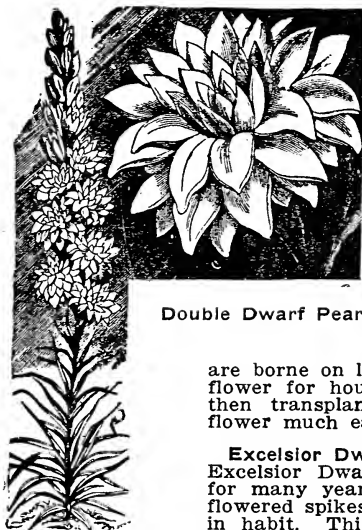
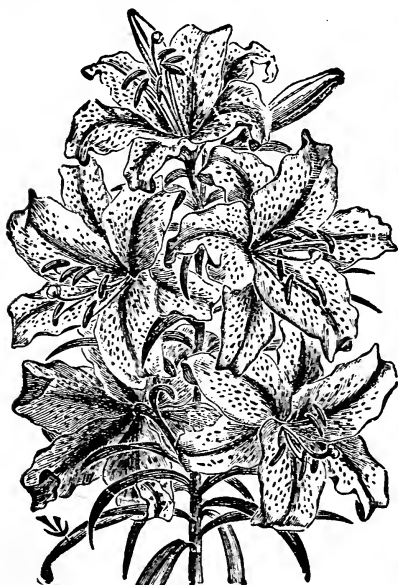
Speciosum Album (White Japan Lily)— Each
Extra large bulbs.....50c

Speciosum Roseum (Rubrum)—White suffused and spotted rose: Each
Extra large bulbs.....50c

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

ELEPHANT'S EAR.

Magnificent sub-tropical plants; when planted out in beds or as single specimens on lawns they have a grand appearance.



Double Dwarf Pearl



First size bulbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 15c each; per doz., \$1.25; per 100, \$9.00; by mail, 3c each extra.

Second size bulbs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, 20c each; per doz., \$1.75; per 100, \$13.50; by mail, 5c each extra.

Mammoth bulbs, 35c each; per doz., \$4.00; by mail 10c each extra.

BEGONIAS—Tuberous Rooted

A charming class of Begonias, of great value for planting out-doors in the herbaceous border or shady nook in the lawn. No plants are easier grown. The tubers planted out-doors in May will bloom in July, and continue to produce an abundance of large, brilliant colored flowers until frost cuts them down, or they may be planted in the house in March or April, and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the weather permits, and have them in bloom in June. They also make handsome pot plants for the house.

The flowers are large and exceedingly showy, many of them measuring more than four inches across. Price, per doz., 75c.

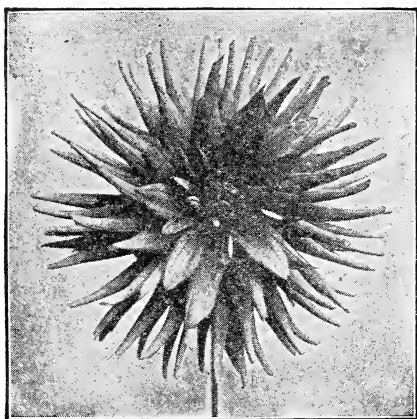
TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which

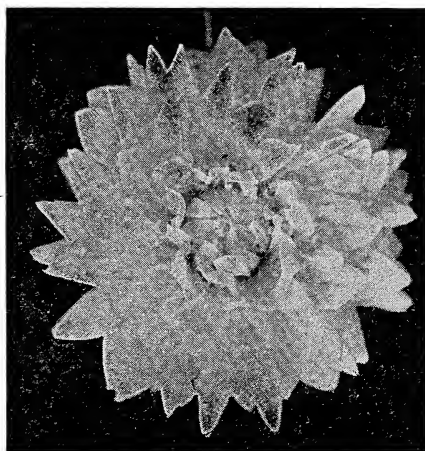
are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. If started in pots and then transplanted to open ground, can be had in flower much earlier.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl (Mammoth)—Our "Mammoth Excelsior Dwarf Pearl" is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full flowered spikes and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit. This "Mammoth strain" is positively the highest type of the Tuberose. The kind to grow if you desire "prize" blooms. Price, per doz., 50c.

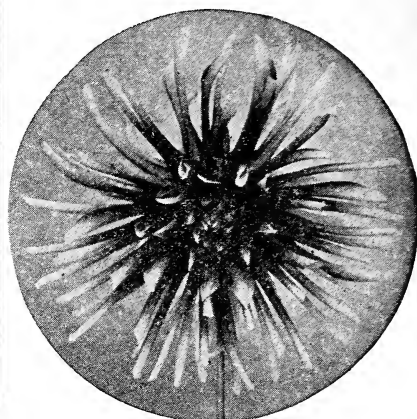
12 SUPERB DAHLIAS STRONG TUBERS, 20 CENTS EACH; \$2.00 PER DOZEN



Mrs. Chas. Turner



Iceberg



Dainty

Mrs. Chas. Turner—The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Toward the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Height three feet.

Dainty (Cactus)—Most fittingly described by its name. The dainty coloring baffles description, but may be partly described as a lemon base, shading to an exquisite rosy pink at the tips. It has the other good qualities of freedom of blooms. Height, four feet.

Sylvia—White shading to soft pink, shading to a deep rose-pink. The flowers, after being cut a short time, develop white petals at the center, giving it a beautiful pink and white contrast, producing flowers in abundance on long, stiff stems, which makes it an ideal variety for cut-flower purposes.

Mrs. W. K. Jewett—A large, finely formed flower, combining all qualities of a first-class flower. Petals long and narrow, curving forward and irregular in formation, giving a claw-like effect to the flower. Color a pleasing orange scarlet. Very long stems, making it fine for cutting. A decided acquisition. Height, four feet.

Mrs. Bagge—An immense show Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all, and is justly entitled to first place among all the dark pinks. It is very large, and yet is chaste in form. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color dark pink. A notable Dahlia. Height four feet.

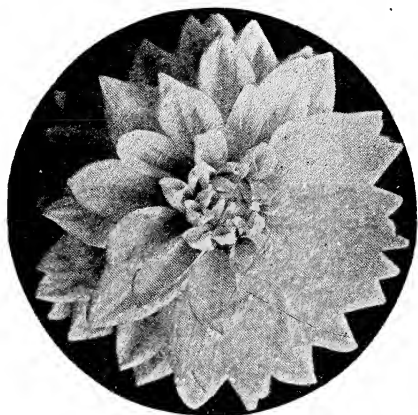
Iceberg—This superb white Dahlia is now so generally and favorably known that an extensive description is not necessary. Always reliable, always satisfactory. As a white it has neither superior nor equal. Height, three feet.

Navajo—In this new decorative Dahlia we have one of the most intense vivid reds of the Dahlia family. Flowers are large and finely formed, showing well above the foliage. A strong, healthy plant. Height, four feet.

Arabella—(Show) clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight; flowers well above the foliage. Height, four feet.

Crown of Gold—(Decorative)—An immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. This one is undoubtedly the best rich, bright tan or gold in the decorative section. Height, five feet.

DAHLIAS, DOUBLE OR SHOW, 15 CENTS EACH; \$1.50 PER DOZEN.



Show and fancy Dahlias. This set cream of the older varieties and carries a wide range of colors. Each, 15c; \$1.50 doz.

Best Mixed Double Dahlias—Our mixture is made

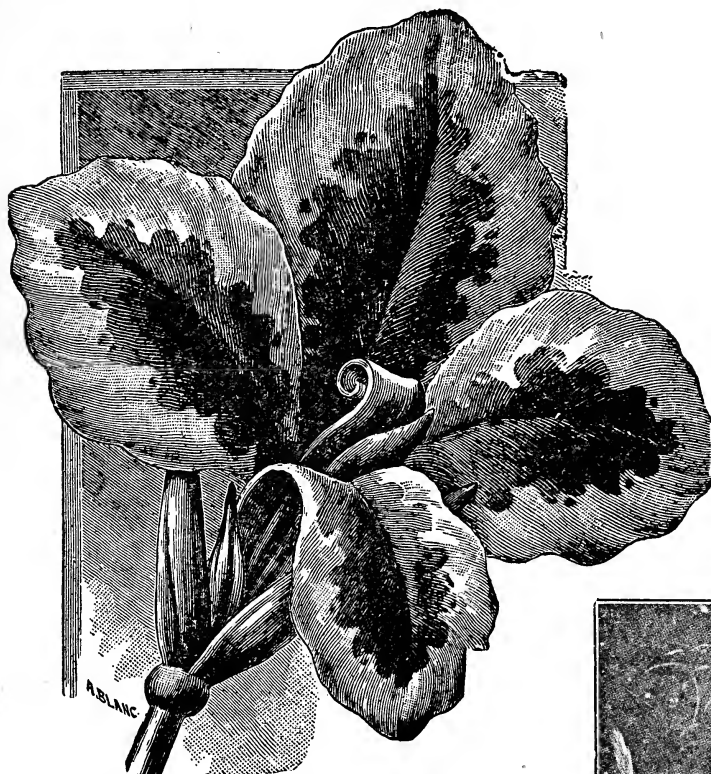
up from the best varieties of all classes of Double Dahlias, each variety being grown separately. Where the purchaser is not particular about knowing the names this mixture gives at a low cost a superb assortment. These are finest field-grown and well ripened roots in mixture without names, but all extra choice double flowers of many distinct colors and shadings.

Annie Moore—A fine variegated flower of medium size. Color, a beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white. Height, three feet.

A. L. Chase—Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple. Height, three feet.

Bon Ton—A fine ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia. Height, four feet.

Glori De Lyon—Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; round as a ball. Height, three feet.



Canna

King Humbert—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure 6 inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red markings, while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery bronze with brownish green markings. Bold and effective. Makes a gorgeous effect when planted in a mass; 5 feet. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$8 per 100.

Madame Crozy—Flowers brilliant vermillion scarlet with narrow gilt edge, a very popular variety. Foliage bright green. Height, 3½ feet. Each, 10c; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Florence Vaughan—Five feet. Large trusses of canary yellow flowers heavily dotted with deep orange scarlet; broad, heavy, bright green foliage. Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.

A. Bouvier—A grand variety, deep crimson, foliage deep green. Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.

Chas. Henderson—4 feet. Crimson flowers. Goods bedder. Roots winter well. Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.

Mrs. A. F. Conard—A beautiful salmon-pink of very large size and fine form. A grand bloomer. Each, 12c; per doz., \$1.25.

Mixed Cannas—Of these you will get cannas with red flowers when ordering red shades, and with yellow flowers when ordering yellow shades, while bronze leaved refers only to the foliage, and does not promise any special color of flowers.

For Canna Beds, Round—7 feet in diameter requires 19 plants; 10 feet in diameter requires 37 plants; 13 feet in diameter requires 61 plants.

MADERIA VINE ROOTS

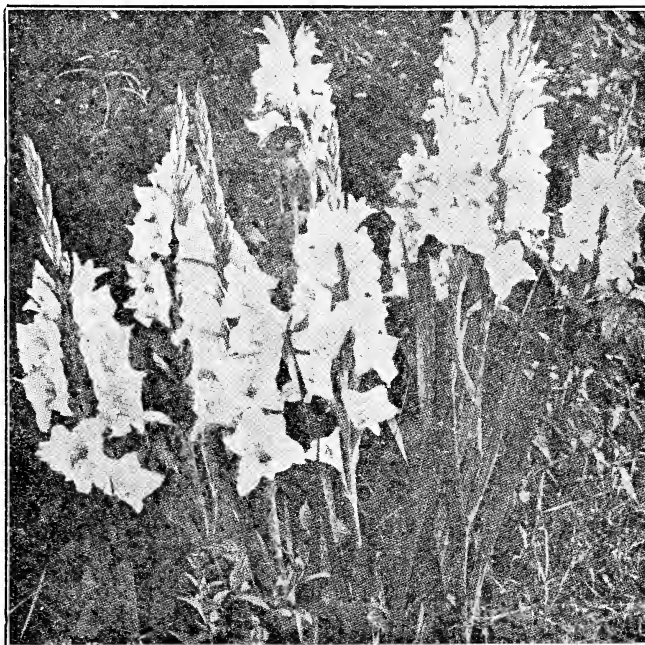
On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more. 5c each; doz., 40c.

Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots

GRAND NOVELTY CANNAS

We offer the dry roots only, and make shipments, weather permitting, from January 'till June.

Canna roots, or tubers, more properly speaking, on arrival, should be placed in shallow boxes, and started in sphagnum or other green moss, thoroughly watered and allowed to remain until they have grown 6 to 9 inches high, then placed in pots, or the open ground, if danger of frost is past.



GLADIOLUS

One of the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed borders, but more gorgeous effects may be had by massing in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April to June.

If by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage.

America—One of the best Gladioli in existence. The color is a most beautiful soft pink, very much like the "Enchantress" Carnation. Individual flowers are very large and massive, and as a group or in vases there is no other flower which can excel it in effectiveness. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.75.

Mrs. Francis King—A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty; the color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Augusta—Flowers are of perfect paper white, with a slight pink shade on lower half of the petal. The spike is set solid and perfect with the flowers from top to bottom. Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Baron Hulot (Blue King)—Good sized flower, well arranged on straight spikes; color dark violet, bordering on blue. Doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00.

Chicago White—Per doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.

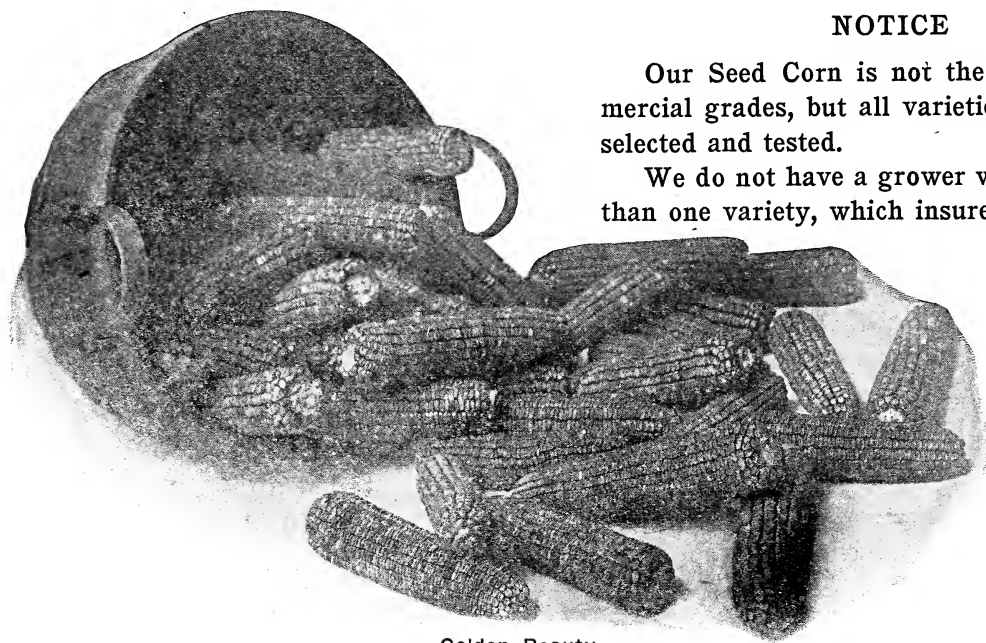
White and Light—Each, 5c; per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

Selected Seed Corn

NOTICE

Our Seed Corn is not the ordinary commercial grades, but all varieties are carefully selected and tested.

We do not have a grower who raises more than one variety, which insures pure seed.



Golden Beauty

Wisconsin White or Extra Early White Dent—(85-Day Corn)—Very early white corn of the dent type; deep-grained, well dented, slightly rough, medium sized ears, generally 12 rows of grains.

Iowa Silver Mine—A fine white corn, growing about seven or eight feet high. Every stalk bears a good ear—sometimes two and three. The ears are long and uniform, often ten to twelve inches in length, with usually eighteen rows of deep, pure white grain. The cob is small and well filled out at the end. It is a remarkably heavy cropper, and is sure to please all who give it a trial.

Diamond Joe's Big White—This wonderful new variety of white corn has been on the market about five years and in that time has made thousands of friends. Yields more bushels of big fine corn than any other in cultivation.

Boone County White—(100 days). Medium late, and in our opinion the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. The ears are of large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. The up to date type has a deep narrow grain giving the largest possible amount of corn to the cob. This variety yielded well even in the past dry season and we cannot recommend it too highly.

St. Charles—An old, well known white variety, is peculiarly adapted to bottom land, but does well on prairie or upland in a favorable season. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy leaf growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on a red cob, with 18 to 24 rows. We always have a large demand for this variety from customers everywhere.

Pride of the North—A very early Dent variety, grown everywhere. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears are short, 12 to 16 rowed, and carry grains clear to the tip. On good corn land it will yield as much as any larger eared variety; owing to its small size it can be planted closer. Its chief use, however, is for planting late in the season. About 90-day.

Bloody Butcher or 90-Day Red—A true dark red early corn; ears 8 to 10 inches long; well filled, deep grain, small cob. A heavy yielding, early corn. Is a sure prize winner. We have only a limited stock.

Golden Beauty—100 days. This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow with grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal.

Pride of Cuba—A 90-day corn that yields a larger amount per acre on poor ground than any other corn in cultivation. In strong, rich soil it has no superior. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long; has from 22 to 26 rows, bearing from one to three good ears to the stalk; very deep kernel. Ears filled out at both ends so cob cannot be seen. This corn planted in July has been known to mature. It will out-yield many of the larger varieties; will stand closer planting than any other sort; unsurpassed feeding.

Reid's Yellow Dent—Has a light yellow color, with medium sized ears, deep kernels, and a large germ. It is a medium early maturing corn, with a small cob, and a small shank that makes it very easy to husk. This is one of the oldest breeds of corn, and consequently breeds very true to type. It is particularly well adapted to good rich land, so if you have any sod ground or strong land you should certainly plant this corn, for no other breed will give you the bushels per acre under such conditions.

Improved Leaming—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days, and makes a good crop even in dry season, by reason of its strong, vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains, being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears.

Iowa Gold Mine—Is very early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug.

POPCORN

BIG MONEY IN LITTLE THINGS

Very often there is good money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Boys and girls can grow an acre or two of popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can easily be earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children? It will afford them pleasure and profit. 25c per quart.

Grass and Field Seed Department

Prices on Application

SUDAN GRASS

A NEW FORAGE CROP OF IMMENSE VALUE TO THE MIDDLE WEST.

This grass is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as a forage grass that will be of the greatest value in the Central states, especially the localities that are deficient in rainfall. There dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

It has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass, but does not spread out from year to year and become a pest and menace to surrounding fields.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies every year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. The stems of the grass are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil, reaching in height from seven to nine feet. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as one hundred stalks from a single root. All stock relishes the hay and thrive on it, and the quality is much superior to millet, and is said to be equal to timothy hay. Yields from two to four tons per acre. Price, per pound,

WHEN YOU BUY YOUR SEEDS FROM US YOU RUN NO RISK. IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY ON RECEIPT AND EXAMINATION YOU MAY RETURN THEM AT OUR EXPENSE AND MONEY PAID FOR THEM WILL BE REFUNDED.

CLOVER AND GRASSES

The Clover and Grass seed we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to call and inspect our stocks before buying elsewhere.

PLEASE NOTE—Prices of Clover and Timothy are subject to fluctuations of the market. Buyers should write for firm and lowest prices before buying, which we quote by return mail, then there is sure to be no misunderstanding.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa Clover—This grand clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Four crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 lbs. will sow three acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy Northern-grown seed. We offer at present some choice Western-grown seed and imported seed at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$15.00 per bushel, subject to market changes.

Bokhara or Sweet Clover—A variety of clover which, when young, resembles in growth Alfalfa, but on mature development grows from four to six feet in height. It is extremely vigorous and especially adapted to waste lands, though by many prominent farmers and stock raisers is used on good land for a crop forage. It is very vigorous growth, standing frost and drouth remarkably well, the tap roots penetrating the soil very deeply, and occasionally used as a drainage plant for wet soils. It will grow on almost any barren hillside, in bottoms, and is equally adapted to all good farming lands.

Sweet Clover is one of the most valuable crops for bees, being the main honey plant in many sections. We offer two kinds of seeds, white blossom and yellow blossom. The yellow blossom is hulled or clean seed and requires 6 to 8 pounds per acre; the white is unhulled and requires 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Can be sown either in spring or fall, preparing and sowing as you would for Red Clover.

White Clover—A small perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, and can be grown anywhere. Can be used to great advantage in pasturing mixtures. Sow in spring, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.



Red Clover

Medium Red Clover—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

Alsike, or Sweedish Clover—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, when used alone.

Orchard Grass—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

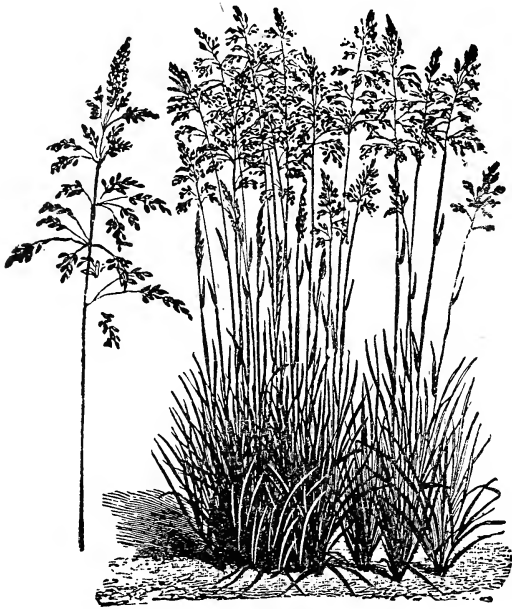
Timothy—This well-known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.

Red Top—This grass is especially suited to low, wet, spouty lands; is in fact the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

German Millet—This is the variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months; of very strong growth. Fifty pounds to the bushel; one bushel to the acre.

Kaffir Corn—This is especially desirable for planting where the summers are hot and dry. The stout stalks grow stiffly erect from six to ten feet in height. The stalks and blades cure into good fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during summer months. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk. On good land Kaffir Corn will yield fifty bushels per acre. The seeds are esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry.

Sorghum (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender it is unsurpassed. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.



Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer comes directly from Kentucky in car lots and is fresh, clean and pure.

SPRING RYE

Write for samples and prices.

Bromus Inermis (Awnless Brome Grass)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drought better than any other of our cultivated grasses. It is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

English Blue Grass (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it is a success everywhere on all kinds of land and never freezes out. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It's a nutritious pasture and a valuable hay crop, too. It's a perennial. 2 to 3 feet high, and heads out in June.

Buckwheat—Japanese, Silver Hull, Common.

Italian Rye Grass—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that

in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture if left to cure on the ground.

Rape, Dwarf Essex—A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitability of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a clover crop, and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

SUDAN GRASS

This valuable grass was introduced into the United States in March, 1909. The first seed was obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Khartum, Sudan, Africa.

Sudan Grass has been well tried on all kinds of soil in the West the past season, and many reports received by us indicate that it has come to stay. It has produced from two to three crops of well stooled forage from six to eight feet high, and where grown for seed purposes, has yielded a large crop of well matured seed. It seems to be unaffected by temperature and grows as well in cool climates as in the tropics. It grows in any soil (except wet or seepage land). One of its best qualities is its resistance to drouth, thus making it the most valuable crop for the dry-land farmer, as it thrives and will produce a crop of hay with less moisture than any other forage crop yet introduced.

It produces from three to five tons of excellent hay to the acre. Stock eat it with avidity, preferring it to other forage. Sudan Grass may be planted early in the Spring, when all danger of frost is past; in warm climates it may be sown during May, and produce three good crops. Seed sown in June (in this latitude) last season produced two good cuttings of hay. For seed purposes, it may be sown in cultivated rows about 36 inches apart using from 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre; and for hay purposes in close drills or broadcast, using about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. For hay, the crop should be cut as soon as it is fully headed; early cutting is advised. For seed, always take the first crop when the seed is fully ripe and well matured; it can be cut with a mower or binder, preferably with a binder, as it is easier to handle in bundles for the thrasher, and the seed will not shed so much as if loose. The fact that this nutritious grass can be sown in the Spring and a crop of hay equalling alfalfa in quality and quantity can be harvested the first year, should convince every farmer and stockman that Sudan Grass is the greatest acquisition to our Western forage plants, since the introduction of alfalfa, and also that it does not leave any noxious weeds in the ground for the farmer to contend with.

PLANT PLENTY OF COW PEAS For Your Lands' Sake

Cow Peas—Furnishes good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine, may be used for soiling or hay, but for the two purposes last named it is a little difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in it nitrogen drawn from the air, and since it may be grown as a catch crop, an immense future lies before it in enriching the soils. When pastured by cattle, the early pods should be well formed before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done when the plants are in full bloom. They are able to grow on nearly all soils except those that remain wet all summer.

We carry the following varieties:

New Era, Black, Clay, Blackeyed, Whipporwill. Special price on bushel lots.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas—The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and farther south. Price

fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalog is printed.

Canada Field Peas, Yellow—Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. This is a standard variety of field peas and needs no special description. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. It is also fine for pigeons and poultry.

VETCHES OR TARES

Sand or Winter Vetch (Vicia Villosa)—Rapidly coming into favor as a winter cover crop, also desirable to plow under for green manure, or can be pastured or cut for hay. It is usually sown in the fall, broadcast, at the rate of a bushel (60 lbs.) to the acre. Sometimes sown with rye, 40 to 50 lbs. of Vetch to about 30 lbs. of rye. If sown in the spring, it will produce a crop which can be cut for hay in mid-summer and second growth pastured afterwards.

Spring Vetch (Vicia Sativa)—Used for soiling or fodder. Sow 80 lbs. to the acre when alone, or with wheat or oats about 50 lbs.

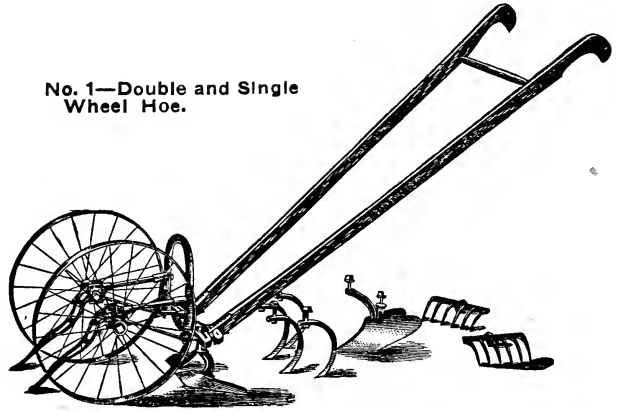
A BETTER GARDEN

Is possible to every man that uses a wheel hoe for the frequent and thorough cultivation necessary. This is practically impossible with the old-fashioned hoe and the old way was hard work. The modern way is to plant in long rows, as close as the crop will stand and go through with the wheel hoe ten times where you did once before, and much easier. No weeds can get the best of you when you use these modern tools and you hold the moisture in the ground.

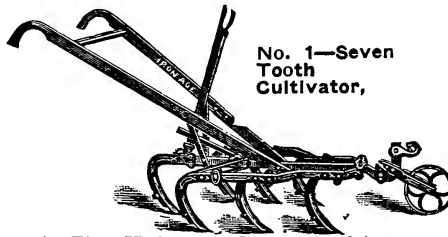


Works in factory during the day. Makes garden after hours. It would be impossible without the Wheel Hoe.

No. 1—Double and Single Wheel Hoe.



No. 1—Seven Tooth Cultivator.

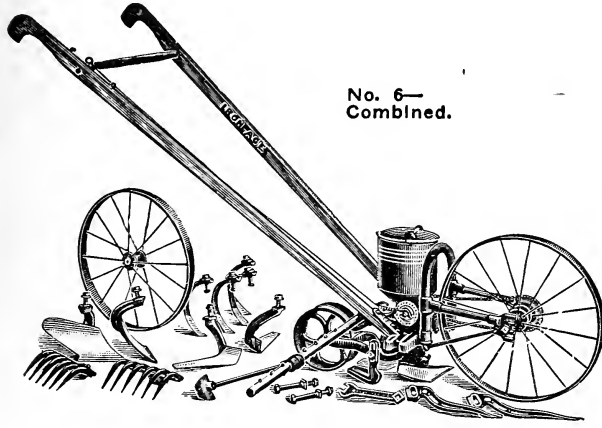
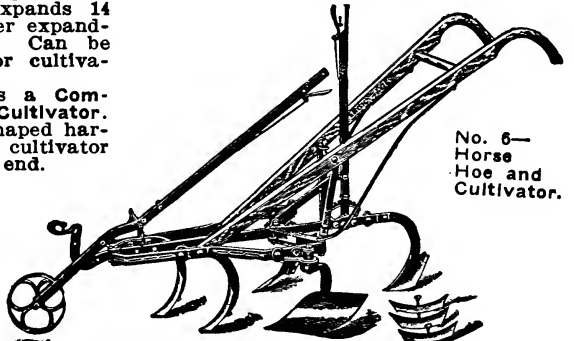


No. 1, Fig. 57 in our 7 tooth cultivator with lever expander. Equipped with 2-inch or 1½-inch teeth—fine for first workings or in level cultivation. Adjust for rows 10 to 24 inches apart.

No. 6, Fig. 160, expands 14 to 30 inches, has lever expander and lever wheel. Can be used as horse hoe or cultivator.

No. 1, Fig. 106, is a Combined Harrow and Cultivator. Has steel, diamond-shaped harrow teeth, with cultivator points forged on one end.

No. 6—Horse Hoe and Cultivator.



No. 6—Combined.

THEY DO A DAY'S WORK IN 60 MINUTES.

The first two tools shown here are our No. 6 Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, and No. 1 which is the Double and Single Wheel Hoe part of the No. 6. With the

IRON AGE

No. 6, you can open the furrow, sow the seed in continuous row or drop it in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, cover the seed and roll the soil and mark the next row in one operation. Then removing the seeder attachment, you can use the Wheel Hoe with two wheels astride the row or with one wheel between the rows. You can hoe close to young, tender plants, cultivate, weed, level the soil, open furrows, and cover them or ridge your crop. You can plow in some soils. You can buy the tool in its simplest form and add Seeder, Fertilizer, Disc and other attachments for special kinds of work as you need them. Anyone can operate them from the small boy up. Many women make their own gardens with them. Many practical business and professional men turn "back to nature" with them and get a great deal of real pleasure out of them. Many mechanics or laborers have their own kitchen gardens in this way, spending but an hour a day with the wheel hoe. Thousands of market gardeners find these tools invaluable because they can work quick and close.

The frame is steel, bicycle construction—also, the 16-inch wheel, which is high enough to ride holes and dead furrows easily and carries the frame work above the growing crop. Besides the combinations shown, it will be furnished as No. 7, Drill only. No. 14, Drill with Hoes and Teeth, only. No. 3 Wheel Hoe with Hoes only. No. 14 Wheel Hoes and Teeth.

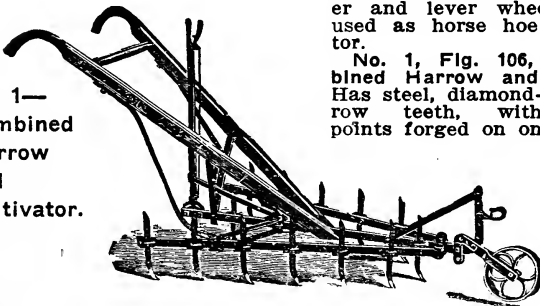
MARKET GARDENERS AND GENERAL FARMERS

Find it necessary to have One Horse Hoes and Cultivators that can be used in crops which must be grown far apart. These tools must be easily and quickly adjustable for various width rows and to meet growing conditions of each crop.

IRON AGE HORSE HOES AND CULTIVATORS

Can be purchased in their simplest form and added to as you find the need for more convenience for operating and for doing other kinds of work. They have high, steel frame—run steady and free from trash. Hoe standards are steel and hoes adjusted sidewise and at different angles.

No. 1—Combined Harrow and Cultivator.

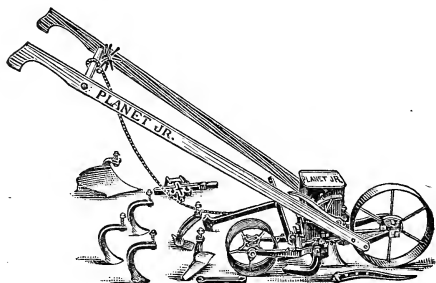


Ask for Complete Iron Age Anniversary Catalog.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

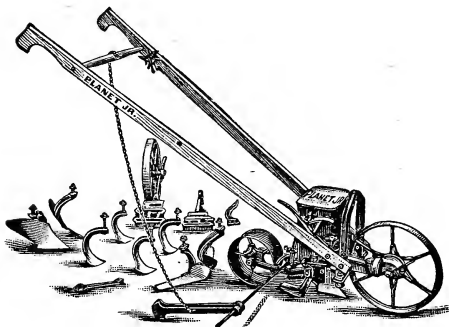
Space will not permit us to show all the Planet Jr. Tools, but we will gladly send a complete catalogue, **FREE** on application, and you can rely upon getting bottom prices on these goods from us.

"PLANET JR." No. 4 COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a singlewheel hoe, garden-plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

"PLANET JR." No. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

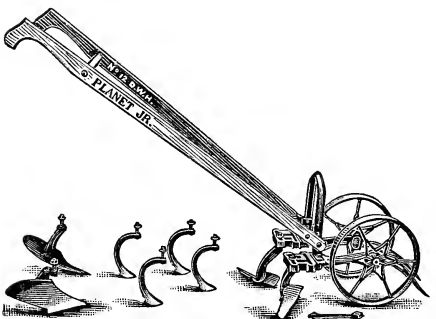


This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts.

As a drill it is almost identical with the No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seed in either hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe, it is identical with the No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the best machine on the market. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

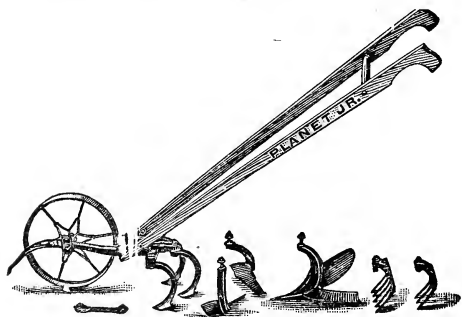
"PLANET JR." No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



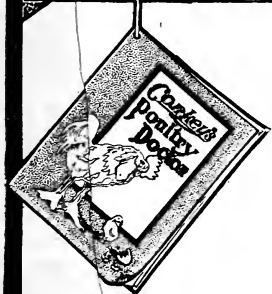
This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is steel, with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel.

The tools shown and sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and others can be added as wanted.

"PLANET JR." No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW



This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.



CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Poultry cannot be profitable unless they are in a healthy condition. We offer a specific remedy for each disease. The importance of prevention by the use of a germicide, like Nox-i-cide, should not be underestimated. This line is complete and very reliable.

Conkey's Roup Remedy—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Three sizes, 30c, 60c and \$1.20, postpaid.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—Placed in drinking water. Directions on every box. Two sizes, 30c and 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Powder—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls. 5 oz. package, 15c (postpaid, 20c); 15 oz. pkg., 30c (postpaid, 45c); 3-lb. pkg., 60c.

Conkey's Lice Liquid—Will kill mites and acts as a disinfectant. Applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a brush or sprayer. Qt., 50c; 1/2 gal., 75c; gal., \$1.20. Cannot be sent by mail.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—For fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease or during moulting season. Price, 30c (postpaid, 35c).

Conkey's Poultry Laxative—Price, 30c, postpaid.

Conkey's Laying Tonic—Not a food, but a medicinal preparation to increase egg production. Keeps hens in the best laying condition. 1/2 lb. package, 30c; 3/4 lb. pkg., 60c; 7 lb. pkg., \$1.20; 25 lb. pall, \$3.50.

Conkey's Noxicide—A wonderful disinfectant and germicide. Fine for many purposes—cleaning incubators and brooders, washing founts and troughs and spraying wherever germs are present. Pt., 50c; qt., 75c; 1/2 gal., \$1.15; gal., \$1.85. Not mailable.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—Price, 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy—Price, 60c (postpaid, 65c).

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy—Price, 60c (postpaid, 65c).

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy—Price 60c (postpaid, 65c).

Conkey's Black Head Remedy—Price, 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy—Price, 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—Price, 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's Fly Knocker.

Conkey's Poultry Book—Contains information worth many dollars to any poultry raiser. The most complete book of its kind we have seen. We will send this valuable work without charge to our customers.

Conkey's Fly Knocker—An instant relief from the attacks of flies and other troublesome insects on horses and cattle. Flies not only carry disease germs from one animal to others, but sometimes drive cows and horses into a frenzy by their incessant attacks. Fly Knocker will drive pests away from the barn or other places where it is used. It may be applied very easily and at small expense by using the Excelsior Single Tube Sprayer. One ounce of liquid will spray two animals. Price, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.20. Express or freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

LEG BANDS.

Improved Champion Leg Bands—Price, postpaid, 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; 100 for \$1.00.

CHINESE OR PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

Best made, lasts forever. Worth ten times their cost the first season. 3c each; 6 for 15c; 25c dozen; 4 dozen, 90c; packing free.

Medicated Nest Eggs—The best lice and vermin exterminator. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food for Chicks—It is the first three weeks of the chick's life that usually determine the life of the chick. How they are handled during this time, and especially the food they are then given, governs whether they will grow strong and healthy or weak and puny. Lost or stunted growth in the chick means ground that can never be regained, and poultry profits come only from chicks that have had a good start during this formative period.

Proper food for this time is the answer to the whole question. It must have every needed food element, but it must be readily digestible and properly proportioned. That's where most chick foods fail.

Incubators and Brooders

ASK FOR THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CATALOGUE AND
POULTRY BOOK—IT'S FREE

The Standard CYPHERS Incubators and Brooders

We have added a line of incubators and brooders to our poultry supply department this year and offer you machines in keeping with the quality of our seeds and other supplies. Represent the highest achievements in artificial hatchers and brooders, and are recognized by the highest authorities all over the world as the best.

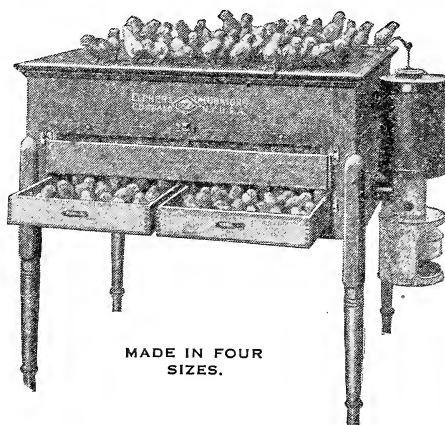
Nearly everyone raises poultry to some extent, and we all know that to make poultry pay we must hatch early in the year and thus obtain good prices for stock, and obtain eggs from our pullets when the prices are high. This early season hatching requires good incubators that are reliable and which will turn out good, strong, livable chicks. Cyphers Incubators are warranted unequalled.

PRICES CYPHERS INCUBATORS

(F. O. B. St. Joseph, Mo.)

No. 0—70 Egg.....	\$17.00
No. 1—144 Egg.....	27.00
No. 2—244 Egg.....	39.00
No. 3—390 Egg.....	45.00

Simple and plain instructions for operating are furnished with each machine.



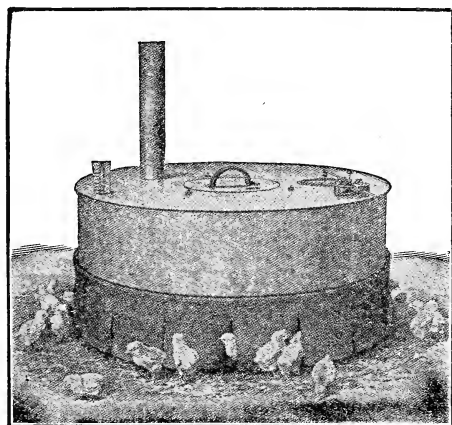
PRICES

Are as low as the quality represented will permit of, and the price of any of these machines is consistent with what you get—materially, as well as

EFFICIENCY,

DURABILITY and

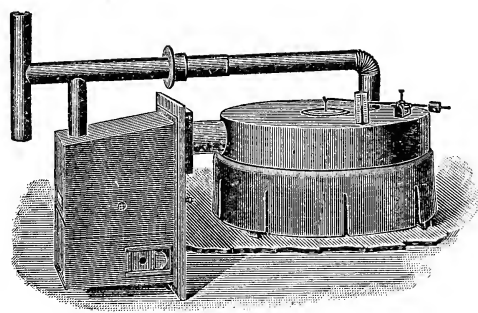
APPEARANCE.



Shows the Cyphers Company Portable Hover in use on floor of poultry house or any well lighted room or apartment. Chicks at all times are on a level with the surrounding floor and therefore have no steps or incline to travel up and down. \$13 each.

CYPHERS COAL BURNING COLONY HOVER

Fig. 1—In a suitable room or small house, the Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover provides sufficient heat to maintain a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees under the hover in the coldest weather, while the entire room is kept at a comfortable temperature. The warmest place under the hover is around the outer edge, thus avoiding any danger of chicks crowding or huddling against the heater. There is ample room for properly brooding 600 chicks or more with the 42-inch dome and 1,000 or more with the 60-inch dome. Cyphers Colony Hover reduces the labor and expense of brooding chicks to the lowest possible figure. Small size, \$20.



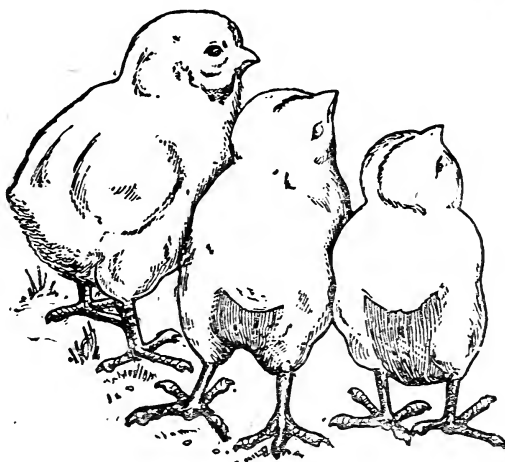
CYPHERS COMPANY ADAPTABLE HOVER

(Patented June 14, 1910)

Fire-proof—Insurable. Can be used anywhere.

Fig. 1—Shows side view of combined Fire-Proof Heater and Standard Adaptable Hover, ready for use. Device can be mounted, that is, joined together, in less than thirty seconds' time. When uncased will be found to consist of five pieces (not including regulator arm, regulator disc and thermometer), as follows: Heater compartment, hover, two sections of waste-heat pipe and T-fume vent and wind-break. Each, \$13.

Vigorous Chicks That Grow to Profitable Fowls



Chickens are more profitable now than ever before—poultry and egg prices keep going up every day because of a big scarcity. The market demand is greater than a year ago and there are fewer breeders to supply it. Therefore get your order in now for

Day Old Chicks

Our baby chicks are from free range stock of healthy and vigorous, carefully mated for size, hardiness and laying qualities, foragers that turn their feed into profit.

All chicks are hatched in the highest types of modern incubators.

Each	\$ 0.17
12	2.00
25	4.00
50	7.50
100	15.00

Prices of Pratt's Baby Chick Food

CAUTION—Do not confuse Pratt's Baby Chick Food with the ordinary cheap, low-priced chick scratch grains and mash foods.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food is composed of the sweetest, cleanest and best ingredients the market affords. This is made as an absolute statement since its success has depended almost as much on the maintenance of its standard of purity and excellence as on its ingredients or their preparation.

2½ lb. carton.....	\$0.30
5¾ lb. carton.....	.60
14 lb. bag.....	1.20
25 lb. bag.....	2.00
50 lb. bag.....	3.75
100 lb. bag	7.00

Conkey's

The Original Buttermilk Starting Feed

Try this fair test.

Take one-half of your first hatch and feed them three weeks on Conkey's Buttermilk-Starting Feed.

Feed the remainder of the chicks for the same period on any other chick feed you please.

Then compare the two groups and you will find the Conkey-fed chicks bigger, stronger, healthier and more active.

It is by such tests as this that Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed has come to be used all over America in enormous quantities.

The lactic acid in the pure, rich buttermilk strengthens and tones up the sensitive digestive organs of the little chick, and helps to prevent White Diarrhea.

The clean, wholesome grains, properly balanced, supplies the right nourishment to start and keep chicks growing.

Conkey's is different from all other chick feeds and costs so little for those critical first eight weeks, because of results obtained. It builds strong, sturdy chicks that grow into heavy layers, good breeders and full-bodied market fowls.

Buy a bag before the hatch comes off.

100 lbs.....	\$6.50
25 lbs.....	1.75
10 lbs.....	.80
5 lbs.....	.45

Get Eggs Every Day



Feed for them! Egg making is the hen's business. Feed her right and she will produce eggs bountifully, both winter and summer. Supply her with the nourishment she requires for the formation and production of eggs and her egg yield will be regular and profitable.

Big prices are being received for eggs right now and your hens should be laying. If they aren't, you can start and keep them laying by feeding the always dependable year-round egg-maker—

Blatchford's

"Fill-the-Basket" Egg Mash

This is the standard of perfection in poultry mashes. It is the recognized quality leader. No other contains such a wide variety of food elements, or as high a percentage of egg-making nourishment. No other is so dependable, economical, efficient.

100% Pure

No waste materials, by-products, or cleanings from the manufacture of breakfast or cereal foods, or scratch-feed rations are ever used in the manufacture of Blatchford's Egg Mash.

Price Egg Mash

	Each
25 lb. bag.....	\$1.50
25 lb., parcel post.....	1.80
50 lb.....	2.80
100 lb.....	5.50

"Bar-Nun"



Fed dry, just as it comes from the bag, it is the best food for all kinds of poultry. Contains a perfectly balanced combination of milk, meat and grains, ground to the correct degree of coarseness for easy digestion.

25 lb. bag.....	\$1.30
25 lb. bag, parcel post.....	1.60
50 lb.....	2.50
100 lb.....	4.75

"Baby" Pigs Are Delicate

The trouble-period for the swine breeder is during and just after the weaning of his pigs. This is the most critical time for the little pigs and the time when they need strictest attention.

A little carelessness or wrong decision in feeding may give them a setback which they will not be able to overcome, and the runts will never "catch up."

Blatchford's Pig Meal is a concentrated food—fed the same as milk—containing in its analysis just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, moisture, ash, etc., to be a real milk-substitute and to fit the particular needs of the infant pig. It gives them a gradual and safe change from the sow's milk to the full grain ration or to the pasture. It makes them just naturally grow bone and muscle without overfattening. Pigs weaned on Blatchford's Pig Meal never lose a minute's growth and are always ready for the early market.

Blatchford's Pig Meal should be added to the ordinary feed all through the growing period. It imparts a delicious flavor to, and greatly improves the quality of the pork and bacon, and enhances its value.

	Each
25 lb. bag.....	\$1.60
25 lb., by parcel post.....	1.90
50 lb.....	3.00
100 lb.....	6.00





Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal

THIS is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

\$4.00 per 100 pounds

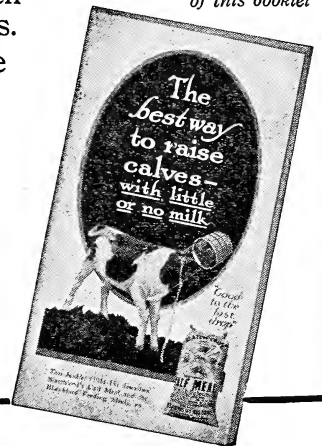
It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for calves and colts. It is just the thing for weaning calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow. Then all the milk may be sold and you get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion.

Will push calves and colts forward better and quicker than any other food

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal

Send for your copy of this booklet



Blatchford's Milk Mash—Will Save Your Baby Chicks



2¼ lbs. in 8 weeks!

No more bowel trouble, leg weakness or white diarrhea. It is a complete milk substitute, and will usually raise a hundred per cent hatch. It is steam cooked. For fattening broilers and roasters, mix half corn meal with it, and get thirty to thirty-five per cent increased weight in twelve days' feed, of the highest quality meat for your table or the market.

Try a bag of this complete milk-equal for all kinds of young poultry.



CALF MEAL

	Each
25 lb. bags.....	\$1.60
25 lb. bags by parcel post, prepaid.....	1.90
50 lb. bags.....	3.00
100 lb. bags.....	6.00

Milk Mash—Prices same as Calf Meal.
Milk Mash put up also in 4 lb. cartons, 40c each or 50c each, post paid.

Insecticides and Fungicides

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS

PURE PARIS GREEN

PURE PARIS GREEN

Analysis

Arsenious Oxide, combined with Copper, not less than50.0%
Water Soluble Arsenic, not more than..... 3.5%
The Old Reliable, a strong effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water.

1/4 lb. cartons.....	Each, \$0.30
1/2 lb. cartons.....	Each, .45
1 lb. cartons.....	Each, .85
5 lb. cans	Each, 3.50
14 lb. kits.....	Each, 8.75
28 lb. kits.....	Each, 17.00
100 lb. kegs.....	Each,.....

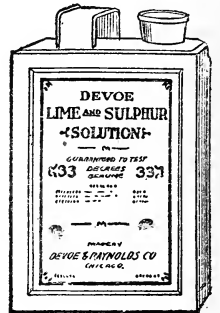
Lime and Sulphur Solution

GUARANTEED TO TEST 33 DEGREE BEAUME

A FERTILIZER, A SHEEP DIP, A FUNGICIDE. It is generally conceded that the best defense against SAN JOSE SCALE and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy, we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution. The two are perfectly combined, thus securing the largest percentage possible of Sulphide of Sulphur, the only form of sulphur of value as a spray. It is clear, free from insoluble matter, highly condensed and of great strength.

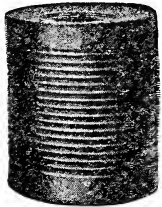
PUT IN

1/4 gallon cans.....	Each, \$0.40	5 gallon kits.....	Each, \$3.00
1 gallon cans.....	Each, .85	1/2 barrels (about 30 gallons).....	



Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound

The Scientific Powdered Spray Material



Standard

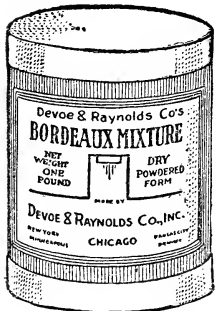
Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound drum This 100 pounds of powdered material is equivalent to 60 gallons of liquid. Leakage impossible.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Dormant Sprays—For early spring or late fall spraying for the control of such troubles as San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, peach lecanium scale, peach leaf curl, aphid and pear psylla eggs, etc., use 12 1/2 pounds of Soluble Sulphur Compound to 50 gallons of water. This strength should never be used after the buds open.

Summer Sprays—For summer spraying when the trees are in foliage, for fungus diseases such as apple scab, bitter rot, mildews, etc., one pound to 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead may be used with this strength of material.

	Each
1 lb. pkg.	\$0.30
5 lb. pkg.	1.25
10 lb. pkg.	1.75
25 lb. pkg.	3.75
50 lb. pkg.	6.50
100 lb. pkg.	12.00



Bordeaux Mixture

Dry Powdered Form

FUNGICIDE

ANALYSIS

Combined Copper.....	11.0%
Equivalent to Metallic Copper or Copper Oxide.....	14.0%
Inert Ingredients	89.0%

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To Control Scale and Blight—For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Bloch, Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For Potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines).

For Fruit Trees, dust after reducing one pound of DRY BORDEAUX with 20 lbs. of lime dust.

For Spray—To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water.

PUT IN

1 lb. cartons	Each, \$0.30	25 lb. drums	Each, \$ 5.00
5 lb. cartons	Each, 1.40	50 lb. drums	Each, 9.00
10 lb. boxes	Each, 2.50	100 lb. drums	Each, 15.00

Insecticides and Fungicides

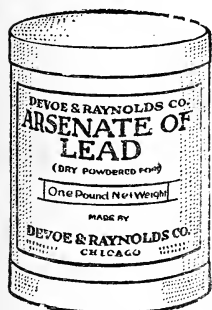
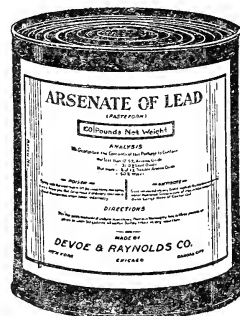
ARSENATE OF LEAD—Pulp Form

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS

Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of Arsenic Oxide. An effective insecticide chiefly for many of the Bugs, Worms and Moth that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms a milky film when sprayed on foliage which does not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

PUT IN

1 lb. cans.....Each,	\$0.40	50 lb. kegs.....Each,	\$12.00
2 lb. cans.....Each,	.75	100 lb. kegs.....Each,	21.00
5 lb. cans.....Each,	1.40	½ barrels (about 400 lbs.) Each.....	
25 lb. kegs.....Each,	6.75	Barrels (about 600 lbs.) ..Each.....	



ARSENATE OF LEAD

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

PUT IN

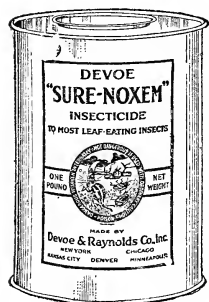
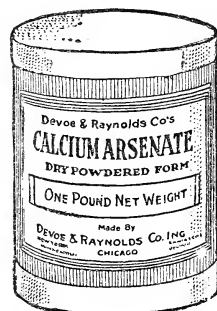
½ lb. cartons.....Each,	\$0.40	25 lb. drums.....Each,	\$12.00
1 lb. cartons.....Each,	.70	50 lb. drums.....Each,	23.00
5 lb. cartons.....Each,	2.75	100 lb. drums.....Each,	40.00
10 lb. boxes.....Each,	5.25	200 lb. barrels.....Each,

CALCIUM ARSENATE

For the Control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

PUT IN

½ lb. Cartons.....Each,	\$0.35	25 lb. drums.....Each,	\$10.00
1 lb. cartons.....Each,	.60	50 lb. drums.....Each,	17.00
5 lb. cartons.....Each,	2.50	100 lb. drums.....Each,	30.00
10 lb. boxes.....Each,	4.50	200 lb. barrels.....Each,	



"SURE NOXEM"

INSECTICIDE—TO MOST LEAF-EATING INSECTS

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

WHAT TO USE IT ON

Cabbage, Culiflower, Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by Leaf-eating Insects.

IS PUT IN

1 lb. Sifter top cartons...Each,	\$0.25	25 lb. drums.....Each,	\$2.50
5 lb. packages.....Each,	.75	50 lb. drums.....Each,	4.00
10 lb. boxes.....Each,	1.25	100 lb. drums.....Each,	6.00

"Black Leaf 40"—Tobacco Extract is the strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40% pure nicotine. "Black Leaf 40" is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available. Is most valuable as a spray on trees and bushes against aphids and thrips. Dilute 1 to 500. 1 oz. bottle, 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 2 lb., \$2.50; 10 lb., \$10.75.

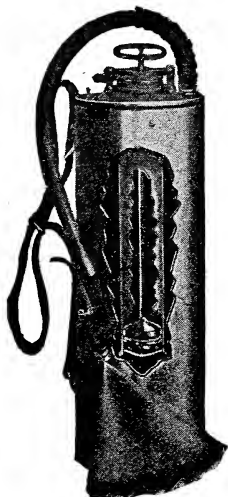
Hammond's Slug Shot—One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the cabbage worm, potato bug, tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Gardeners

need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like paris green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 1 lb. canister, 20c; 5 lb. pkgs., 75c; 10 lb. pkgs., \$1.25. Pamphlet containing full information mailed free.

Tobacco Dust—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on cabbage, striped bug on melons, cucumbers, and squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on your plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., ...; 25 lbs., ...; 50 lbs., ...; 100 lbs., ...**

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1

A Practical Machine for Spraying Potatoes, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Vineyards, Greenhouses, Poultry Houses, etc. Also excellent for use with Whitewash, disinfectants, etc.

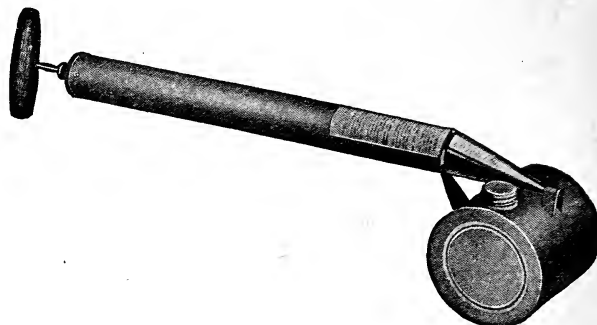


PATENTED

Height, 2 feet;
diameter, 7 inches;
capacity, 4 gallons;
weight, empty 8
lbs., loaded 39 lbs.

The four-gallon "Auto-Spray" No. 1 is the strongest, most useful and most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray pump can do, and, in most cases, it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively and absolutely guaranteed against all defects. Tested before leaving factory. No work to operate the "Auto-Spray." The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of the plunger.

The "Auto-Sprayer" is made in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the brass tank as costing but little more than galvanized, and it is practically indestructible. When desired, we furnish brass extension pipes in 2-foot lengths for spraying trees. The usual equipment for tree work is three lengths, and the price is given below. With every "Auto-Spray" is supplied, free of charge, the most complete and up-to-date spray calendar ever issued.



Considered the best constructed sprayer on the market. For durability and strength it is unequalled. Throws a spray as fine as mist. For spraying Napcreol, Noxicide, Anti-Fly Pest and all liquid lice-killers. Great advantage is derived from these sprayers in exterminating lice in poultry houses. They are used extensively on horses, cattle and swine, and for spraying clothes, carpets, cigar wrappers, etc.; in fact, wherever a sprayer is needed. They are light, strong, compact and well made. No. 1, all tin, 50c.

FERTILIZERS

For Lawn, Garden, Field and House Plants

A NECESSITY TO ALL GROWING PLANTS

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

As a top dressing for lawns there is nothing better. Promotes a steady and rapid growth in the vegetable garden. For garden and field crops. 1 to 2 tons per acre, one-half before plowing, balance before harrowing. For top dressing use 1 ton per acre—Fall or early Spring. Price: 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.25; delivered in this city. Special prices on ton lots.

EXCELSIOR PLANT FOOD

It will make weak plants strong and make healthy plants have brighter flowers and prolong the period of blooming. Price: Small size, 25c; large size, 35c.

BONE MEAL

For top dressing to lawns, pastures and meadows; also for use in the vineyard and about fruit trees and bushes. It carries ammonia and phosphoric acid, but no potash, and may be applied at any time of the year. It keeps on feeding the soil for fully 10 months, and its effect is plainly apparent upon grass land for years. One of the safest and most economical manures. Use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre. Price: 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

"BONORA"

Nature's greatest Lawn and Plant Food. Used and endorsed by all the leading city parks in the United States, as well as all the botanical gardens throughout the land. It is the elixir of life and beauty to lawns, plants, flowers, vegetables, trees, etc., etc. A vitality producer par excellence. 1 lb. can makes 28 gallons liquid, 75c. "Bonora" comes in dry powder form.

GARDEN TRUCK FERTILIZER

An application of this fertilizer will make your garden yield much stronger and vigorous plants and produce much larger and healthier fruit and in abundance.

5 lb. carton.....	Each, \$0.35
10 lb. carton.....	Each, .60
25 lb. bag.....	Each, 1.25
50 lb. bag.....	Each, 2.00
125 lb. bag.....	Each, 4.00

RED SNAPPER PLANT FOOD

For house and outdoor plants. If you would have all the beauty and luxurious growth your flowers can give forth, feed them some of this Red Snapper and see them smile in return with their beauty and health.

2 lb. cans.....	Each, \$0.75
12 lb. bags.....	Each, 1.75

Use Sheep Manure on Your Lawn and Golf Links

DOVE TAIL BEE HIVES

TOOLS FOR BEE KEEPERS
HONEY KNIVES
(For Uncapping Honey)

SHIPPING CASES FOR COMB
HONEY
BEE BRUSHES
BEE ESCAPES

BEE VEILS
BEE SMOKERS
BEE HIVES
COMB FOUNDATION



DIFFERENT STYLES OF SECTIONS.



Style 1—Beeway, commonly called closed-top.



Style 2—Beeway, open top and bottom. This style is sent when no other is specified.



Style 3—Beeway, open three sides.



Style 4—Beeway, open on all four sides.



Style 5—Plain, no beeways. Used with fences.

WHITE POLISHED.

Best Quality No. 1.	Second Quality No. 2.
100.....\$1.15	100.....\$1.10
250.....2.50	250.....2.35
500.....4.10	500.....3.85
1000.....7.75	1000.....7.25

Plain sections 3"x5, 4"x4½, and 4x5 beeway (open top and bottom) sections. Same price as above.

Sections 4½x4½-7 to the foot, 10c per 1000 extra.

For sections by mail add one cent each for postage.

Write for prices on large quantities or odd size sections.

EIGHT-FRAME HIVES	Nailed	In Flat Lots of		
		31	10	10
No. 38, 1 story hive, no foundation starters..	\$2.75	\$2.20	\$10.00	\$20.00
No. 40E, 1½ story, without secs. and starters	3.75	3.00	13.75	27.00
No. 40, 1½ story with sections and starters..	4.10	3.15	15.00	30.00

TEN FRAME HIVES	Nailed	In Flat Lots of		
		1	5	10
No. 39, 1 story hive, no starters.....	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$10.15	\$21.25
No. 41E, 1½ story hive, no secs. or starters...	4.10	3.30	15.00	28.75
No. 41, 1½ story hive, with secs. and starters	4.50	3.65	16.90	31.25

For foundation starters in Div. Drd. Chambers, add 20c per hive.

PRICE LIST OF COMB FOUNDATION.

In Ordering Give Grade and Price.

Name of Goods	Where Used	Regular Size	Sheets per lb.	Prices per Pound			
				1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Medium brood..	In brood and extract frame	7¾ x 16¾	8	\$0.80	\$0.78	\$0.76	\$0.75
Light brood.....	In brood and extract frame	7¾ x 16¾	10	.82	.80	.78	.77
Thin super.....	In sec. box for comb honey	3¾ x 16¾	27	.90	.88	.86	.85
Extra thin super	In sec. box for comb honey	3¾ x 16¾	30	.95	.93	.91	.89

For comb foundation send by mail, 25c per pound extra for postage.

Write for wholesale prices on 50 pounds or more.

WE PAY CASH FOR BEESWAX.

PRICE LIST OF SUPERS, BODIES AND BOTTOMS

	IN FLAT			Wt. of Ten
	1	5	10	
SUPERS				
For comb and shallow frames.				
With flat tins, section holders, separators and springs.				
Without sections and starters				
Dovetailed (any style)				
8 frame	\$0.70	\$3.75	\$6.65	70 lbs.
10 frame85	4.00	7.15	75 lbs.
COMPLETE				
With sections, starters and all other fixtures				
Dovetailed (any style)				
8 frame	1.15	5.30	10.00	70 lbs.
10 frame	1.35	5.80	10.50	75 lbs.
BOTTOMS				
Dovetailed (reversible)				
8 frame.....	.45	2.10	3.75	60 lbs.
10 frame48	2.20	4.00	70 lbs.

BEE VEILS.



FIG.
HONEY EXTRACTORS.

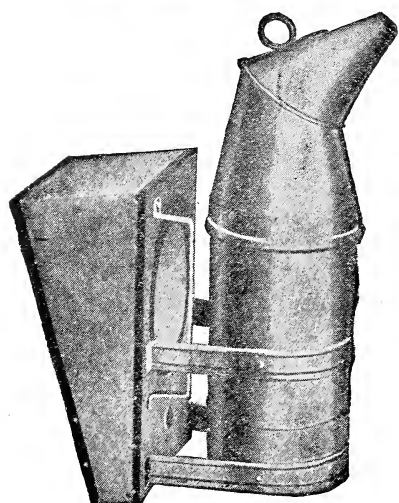
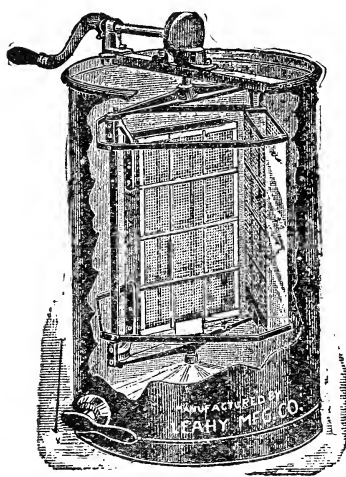
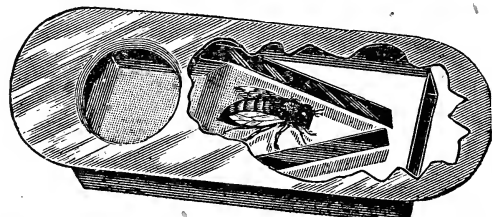


Fig. 36.
The "Higginsville" Smoker.

Price, each, \$1.00. Made of cold rolled copper, price, \$1.65.
By mail, 25c extra each for postage.

BEE ESCAPES.



Porter Bee Escapes to clear the Supers of bees
Saves time and bee stings.
Price, 30c each; \$2.70 per dozen, postpaid.
Price with board, 45c; \$4.00 for 10, not prepaid.

BEE SUPPLIES—Continued

BEE VEILS ALL KINDS.

A veil to cover the face and protect it from stings for the amateur beekeeper is a necessity, and very convenient for the professional. The cotton tulle veil with silk face, Fig. 39, fits any hat.
Price, 90c; by mail, 95c.

BEE VEILS.

GlobeEach, \$1.25
All Cotton, each.....Each, .75
Cotton with Silk Face.....Each, .85

THE COWAN RAPID REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR.

This for many years has been one of our leaders. While it is not automatic in reversing, yet the combs can be turned the other side to by putting one hand down into the can of the machine, catching one basket and then the other, drawing them the other side to while the reel revolves slowly. The baskets holding the combs are hinged at the top and bottom on one side. The reel supporting the pockets is now made of steel construction throughout, and the cross-arm is channel steel. The pinion is steel cut in gear-cutter, and runs smooth and noiseless. It has ball bearings and slip gear

PRICES OF HONEY EXTRACTORS.

Two-frame Cowan Reversible for regular L frames..
.....\$20.65. Weight, 70 lbs.
Two Frame Novice for regular L frames.....\$15.65

THE "HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER.

This smoker is, as its name implies, strictly a Higginsville product. Like the Bingham, it is a hot blast, and has a 3¼-inch fire box, and the nozzle is detachable to admit of filling or cleaning. It has as strong a blast as any smoker made. A bar of folded tin running parallel with a bellows protects the hand from coming in contact with the hot fire-box.
Price, \$1.00 each.

PRICE LIST OF BINGHAM SMOKERS.

Add postage if sent by mail.

NAME	Size of Barrel	Price of		Post- age
		1	3	
Smoke Engine	4 -in.	\$1.65	\$4.50	\$0.25
Doctor	3½-in.	1.25	3.25	.25
Conqueror	3 -in.	1.10	3.00	.25
Little Wonder	2½-in.	.90	2.20	.25

The three larger sizes made in heavy copper at 50c extra each.

PRICE LIST OF SHIPPING CASES.

Any Regular Size.

CASES	In flat, paper, nails			Wt. per 100 in Lbs.
	1	10	100	
12-lb., 2-inch glass.....	\$0.25	\$1.90	\$15.65	220
24-lb., 2-inch glass.....	.30	3.00	26.25	350

FOUNDATION FASTENERS

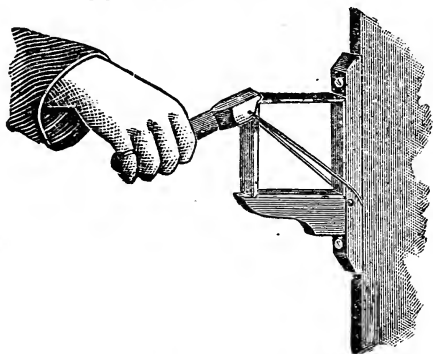


Fig. 32.

Fig. No. 32 shows how the lever is brought up the section. This machine is a marvel in its way for a low-priced section press. All you have to do for the purpose of locking the corners and squaring is to screw it fast to a bench or some upright, and it is ready to use.

Price, 75c each; by mail, 85c.

Hubbard section press; price, \$2.20.

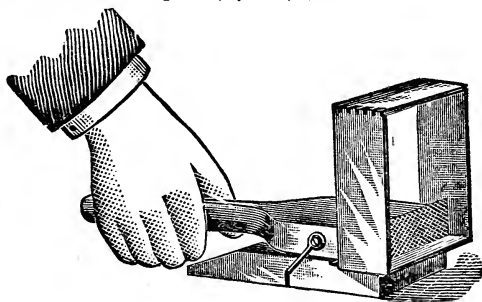


Fig. 30.

Parker Foundation Fastener.

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in 500 starters an hour with them.

Price, 45c each; by mail, 55c.

BEE SUPPLIES—Continued

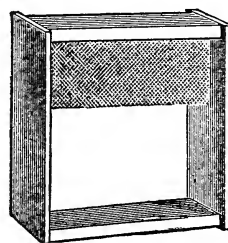


Fig. 27.

Section Box showing Comb Foundation Starter attached in the edges of these strips to form passages for the bees to pass in and out of them.

First Quality Basswood Sections.

These are the purest white sections, all those with weather stains or black spots on them being culled out. If you intend to market your honey in the large cities, it will pay you to use the No. 1 white sections.

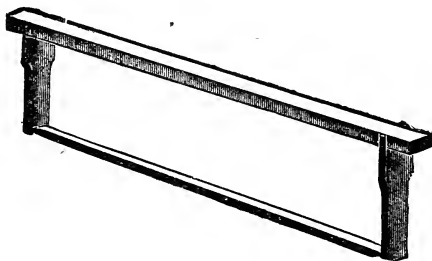


Fig. 21.

Shallow Extracting Frame.
5 7/8 inches deep.

PRICE LIST OF SECTION HOLDERS AND SEPARATORS.

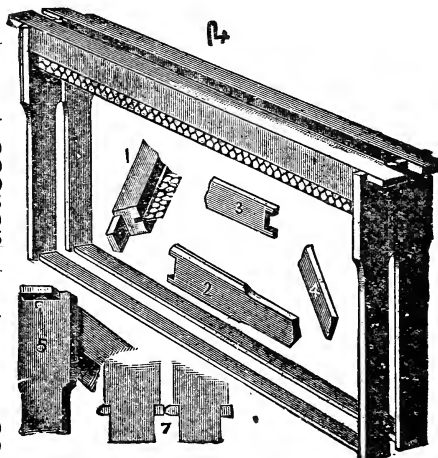
NAME	In Flat	
	10	100
Section holder, 1 7/8 inches wide, slotted.....	\$0.30	2.80
Section holder slats, 1 7/8 inches wide, slotted.....	.20	1.70
Plain section holders, for 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 inch sections.....	.30	2.60
Slotted wood separators, 4 1/2 x 18 1/2 inches.....	.20	1.95
Fence Separators for secs. 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 in., 4x5 in. or 3 3/8 x 5 in.....	.30	2.80
Slat Separator with tin ends.....	.30	2.75

PRICE LIST OF FRAMES.

NAME	In Flat	
	10	100
Hoffman frames, metal spacing.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
Hoffman frames, self spacing.....	.60	5.00
Shallow or 1/2-depth extracting frame, 4 1/2 inch deep.....	.45	3.30

PRICE LIST OF HONEY BOARDS.

NAME AND SIZE (Inches)	Price of 10	Wt. of 10 in Lbs.
10-frame, unbound zinc, 14x19.....	\$4.50	7
10-frame, large, unbound zinc, 16x20.....	5.00	8
8-frame, unbound zinc, 12x19.....	4.30	6
8-frame, wood, zinc slatted, 13 3/8 x 20.....	4.40	13
10-frame, wood, zinc slatted, 16x20.....	4.75	14
10-frame, wood-bound zinc, 16x20.....	5.65	11
8-frame, wood-bound zinc, 13 3/8 x 20.....	5.30	10
Wood and 7 wire 8 frame, 13 3/8 x 19 3/8.....	5.75	..
Wood and 7 wire 10 frame 16x19 3/8.....	6.55	..

Fig. 23.
Latest Improved Hoffman Frame.

NOTICE—If you have any difficulty in making up your order, determining the correct prices, etc., send us a list of the articles wanted and we will make you estimate showing exact cost.

SOYBEANS

Forty Questions Answered

By SAM JORDAN

WHEN, WHERE, WHO, AND WHY?

Question. Where did the Soybean, Sojabeen, or Soyabeen originate? **A.** It is a native of the Orient, and has been cultivated extensively since ancient times, and is now one of the leading crops of China and Japan.

Who should grow soybeans in Missouri? **A.** Every general farmer in Missouri.

Why? **A.** Because they produce well, and are among the very best feeds. They are wonderful soil builders, and they can be grown so many ways and and in so many places, and in most all types of soil. Heavy sour clay soil is most unfavorable.

In what ways may they be grown? **A.** They may be grown for seed or for hay or both. They may be grown in corn for silage, or for feeding off with sheep, lambs or pigs. They may be grown for pasture in many parts of the country after a wheat crop or an oat crop has been removed. Many Missouri farmers practice this. Sometimes they are grown to be plowed under for green manure. Sometimes they are sown between corn rows at the last cultivation, for the purpose of pasture, or for fertilizing the ground.

When grown in the corn do they injure the corn crop? **A.** The average farmer will say no. The answer will depend on circumstances. They may do damage if planted too thickly. The number of seeds per hill should not be more than the number of grains of corn in the hill with them. If the soybeans do not gather nitrogen they would affect the corn the same as a weed would do.

What is the advantage of having them in the corn? **A.** They add nitrogen and vegetable matter to the soil, add to the amount of feed grown, also add to the quality of the feed.

How do they add to the quality of the feed? **A.** Corn, you know, is not a very well balanced ration, and it is low in protein, the most expensive food element. Soybeans are rich in protein hence the two combined make a most excellent feed, and a well balanced one.

What do you mean by a well balanced feed? **A.** You are really out of order on the query, but since it is you, I will tell you that a balanced ration is one that feeds or nourishes all the body in the right proportion. Grow soybeans to take the place of tankage, that you have to buy. Where you use one pound of tankage, use instead three pounds of soybean meal. Soybeans have a little higher feeding value than alfalfa, and anybody most, can grow them.

SEEDING

How do you plant them in the corn? **A.** The best way I know of is with an attachment to your corn planter. There are attachments made for this purpose.

How many per hill and how deeply should they be planted? **A.** Not more than as many soybeans per hill as you plant grains of corn. You must not plant very deep, as they may not come up. Many farmers have gotten poor stands by too deep planting. Two inches is deep for them, from one to one and a half inches will be better.

How many soybeans per acre will be needed? **A.** That depends on the variety you plant. Seeds of some varieties such as the Peking are so small that by putting 3 per hill $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet a bushel will plant about 30 acres. A bushel of Mammoth Yellow, one of the largest, will plant from 12 to 14 acres.

If you plant between rows, when and how should that be done? **A.** You will need to lay your corn by a little earlier than you commonly do or the soybeans may make very little growth, and a one horse grain drill made for such a purpose is the best way I know of. Stop up some of the holes leaving open as many as you want rows. New Era cowpeas would, no doubt, be better for this purpose.

How many holes would you suggest be left open? **A.** I would say from two to three.

Will a person always get good results by this method? **A.** No, perhaps 3 or 4 times in 5 you will get good results. Much depends on when you get them sown, on the soil and the season.

How should they be planted to grow seed? **A.** Best on medium soil, well drained and drilled about 28 or 30 inches apart and one or two inches apart in the row. If the rows are closer the plants do not do so well as they cannot stand crowding too much. Planting the rows closer requires more seed but does not produce more of either seed or hay. For hay they may be drilled solid with a grain drill at the rate of one bushel to the acre.

Oh, yes, I forgot to ask how many seed per acre are required for seeding for hay or seed? **A.** A bushel should plant from 3 to 5 acres, if drilled in rows. If drilled solid about one bushel to the acre is needed. **A FINELY PREPARED SEED BED ALWAYS BEST**

What sort of soil is best? **A.** Light, sweet soil, reasonably fertile and free from foul weeds. Soils that are poor cannot be expected to give good returns until they are improved by fertilizing in some manner. Ground limestone and the phosphate fertilizers, or green crops pastured off or turned under, will help greatly in the poorer soils. While soybeans will do pretty well in most soil types, heavy, sour, poor, foul clay is the most unfavorable.

CULTIVATING

Do they need to be cultivated? **A.** Yes, but it can usually be done with a harrow. The beans are deep rooted, and do not pull up easily after they are 4 to 5 inches high. Harrowing about three times is usually enough. This, of course, will depend on the season, the soil, and how foul of weeds the land may be. Always slant the harrow teeth back well and keep them clean, and be sure not to go into the bean field to work them when the ground is wet, or when the plants are even damp with rain or dew. **WAIT TILL THEY ARE ENTIRELY DRIED OFF.**

HARVESTING

You spoke of pasturing the soybeans in the corn. Tell me about that? **A.** You may turn lambs or pigs into the corn and soybeans when the corn is about ready to cut for fodder, and the soybeans are ripening. Pigs will not eat any corn except a down ear. Pigs up to 50 or 60 pounds may be used. Lambs and sheep will also eat the corn blades as high as they can reach and this is why they should not be put into the field while the blades are very green as this may result in soft corn. Old sheep will eat some of the corn

but they do not waste any, and how they do lay on the fat. It is a fine plan to let your fattening hogs and sheep right in the ripening corn and soybeans and allow them to harvest the entire crop. They save you hauling the manure back to the field, they get fat faster by doing their own feeding. They do not charge you 4 or 5 cents a bushel for husking your corn, they have more time for it than you do, and no doubt like the job better than you do. In hogging off corn only a small plot should be used at a time. You may have to do some temporary fencing.

How many head per acre may be used? A. Oh, that depends on the size of the crop, and time you want to pasture the stuff, but of sheep a fair average might be from 8 to 10, and half as many more lambs, and hogs about the same. You know sometimes you like to get the pasturing done quickly and this, of course, must be considered.

Would you feed the hogs tankage when they are feeding on soybeans? A. Why, no soybeans come almost as near the value of tankage as does tankage itself.

You said something about soybeans in the corn for silage. Tell me more about that. A. Suppose your ground under fair conditions should make 30 bushels of corn per acre or say 5 tons of silage. In a crop of this size you can get from 1 to 3 tons per acre of the soybean silage in addition or a total of from 6 to 8 tons per acre instead of only the 5 tons of corn silage. The combination should have a feed value of perhaps from 10 to 25 cents per ton more than the straight corn. This is considerably more than the seed will cost, and I have not here considered the extra nitrogen put into the ground by the soybeans.

What variety of soybeans would you recommend? A. Oh, that depends a lot on what use you mean to make of the crop. For the silo I like the Jet, the Medium Yellow, and the Mammoth Yellow. The Mammoth Yellow often will not mature seed as far north as central Missouri, but the other two will. These sorts grow tall and are also best for hay or pasture. Mongol is the heaviest seed producer that I have tried, and the Mikado comes next, Medium Green is a fair seeder, matures rather early, but the plants are short. This is a good one for the pigs. The Ito-San is the earliest I know of and it is a very good sort. The Peking and Sable are very good also, and are said to do better in poor soil than most others.

Are there any other varieties? A. Oh, my, yes, there are dozens of them. Among the best are the Wilson, Holly Brook, Early Black, Auburn, Morse, etc.

When and how should they be harvested other than pasturing? A. If hay only is the object a good time is when the pods begin to turn yellow or the lower leaves began to fall. For seed, the pods should be further matured, but not fully ripe if they can be allowed to ripen after cutting. If allowed to be fully ripe the beans shatter badly sometimes. Some varieties are worse for shattering than others. The season also has something to do with this. Some machinery that will bunch them is best. They may also be cut with a binder and cured in the sheaf.

A clover buncher on a mower is good, sometimes a binder is used, sometimes binding them and sometimes not. The old time self-rack reaper is fine for harvesting soybeans. When they are cut with a mower and left in the swath for a few days the stems settle among the stiff stubbles, and many beans will shatter and much of the hay will not be taken up with the rake.

Does frost kill the green soybeans? A. Yes, they should always be harvested before frost. Watch the weather some, too. They are rather hard to cure. Too early planting in the spring often causes failure also. Usually, corn planting time is about right.

VALUE AS STAPLE CROP

How much hay will they produce per acre? A. That depends on many conditions but perhaps from 1/2 ton to 4 tons, depending on soil, season and variety used.

How many seed per acre may be expected? A. That, too, depends on the soil, season and variety. Field yields often run from 8 to 25 bushels.

How does a bean crop compare with our oat or corn crop? A. Well, let's figure a minute. When corn is worth 60 cents for feed, soys are worth at least 90 cents. Soil that will grow 40 bushels of corn per acre, should grow 16 bushels of soys per acre.

Suppose the growing of the two costs the same, while in fact to grow the acre of corn will cost more.

40 bushels of corn at 60 would give us.....\$24.00
16 bushels of soys at 90 would give us..... 14.40
and we should get at least 1 ton of hay at..... 10.00
and the corn stalk field at..... .50
would give us 10 cents in favor of the 40 bushels of husked corn. But wait a minute. I was about to forget to tell you that the beans should leave from \$3.00 to \$5.00 worth of fertility in the acre of your soil.

What uses have soybeans, if any, besides feed for live stock? A. The beans are used much for human food especially in the South and in China and Japan. They are very rich in protein, and one learns to like the flavor. They also produce a very fine oil, some varieties as much as 25 per cent, that has many uses, for food, cooking, and in paints. A refined soy oil is sometimes sold as "olive oil."

When the oil is pressed out a cake is left that has a feeding value equal to cotton seed cake or linseed cake. In seven months of 1916, 151,000,000 pounds of soy oil was imported to this country. Why not grow our own? The oil is quoted at from 8 to 12 cents a pound.

BENEFITS THE SOIL

Will the bean always put nitrogen into the ground the same as clover? A. No, your ground may not be inoculated. One ton of soybean hay fed on the ground will return about as much nitrogen to the soil as four tons of the average barnyard manure.

How can I tell when they may be doing my soil any good? A. Dig some of the plants up carefully and if they are gathering nitrogen for you, you will find little nodules on the roots much like those on clover roots only considerably larger. Examine them for nodules when the crop seems to be about half grown.

How can the soil be inoculated? A. By sowing soil from a field that has been inoculated or by inoculating the seed with bacterial cultures.

Will it pay to inoculate? A. If the ground is not inoculated, beans cannot gather nitrogen from the air, and the ground is not benefited, and usually you get smaller yields of both hay and grain.

Is soybean hay a good feed? A. As good as alfalfa.

You have not said much about cowpeas. Do you not like them? A. Of course I do, but I like soybeans better for most purposes. They stand up more like a bush and are easier to harvest and to cure than are cowpeas. They can be safely planted earlier than cowpeas. Cowpeas can be planted from late corn planting up to the middle of July, but the very late planting could not be expected to make much hay or pasture except as far south as the southern part of this state.

The soybean is a much heavier seeder than cowpeas, and weevil do not molest the seed to any great extent. Soybeans can be threshed with a common threshing machine by running the power low, and using not to exceed one row of concave teeth. The machine will do best if the cylinder is run slower, and the other parts of the machine run at the regular speed. Cowpeas cannot be well threshed with such a machine. For planting between corn rows at laying by time, it is doubtful if any thing will equal New Era or Whippoorwill cowpeas, and for turning under for green manure the Whippoorwill or Clay cowpeas cannot well be surpassed. Cowpeas do better in very poor soil than will soybeans. By drilling about one bushel of either of these last two kinds with about 25 pounds of sorghum per acre, make a wonderful soiling crop, in the event of good soil and season.

What do you mean by a "Soiling Crop"? A. A soiling crop is one to be cut green and fed fresh from day to day, and such crops as will sprout up again after being cut are most commonly used for such.

Do insects molest soybeans badly, or what enemies do they have? A. Not many insects molest soybeans. Chinch bugs, army worms, and many other pests will not touch them.

The rabbit is sometimes a serious enemy as they are very fond of soybeans.

Suppose I have not asked something that I will find out that I should know? A. Oh, just drop me a line, I live at Columbia, Mo., and will be glad to hear from you at any time, and any time you happen to be in town call and see me.

Legal and Customary Weights per Bushel

and Quantities Usually Sown per Acre

Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre
60.....Alfalfa	20 lbs.
48.....Barley	2½ bu.
52.....Buckwheat	30 to 60 lbs.
14.....Bluegrass—Kentucky	2 to 3 bu.
24.....Bluegrass—English	1 to 1½ bu.
40.....Beans—Garden	1 bu.
60.....Beans—Castor	4 to 5 lbs.
56.....Beans—Lima	40 to 60 lbs.
60.....Beans—Navy	½ bu.
30.....Bermuda Grass	5 lbs.
14.....Bromus Inermis	15 to 20 lbs.
48.....Broom Corn	8 to 12 lbs.
60.....Clover, White	6 to 8 lbs.
60.....Clover, Red	8 to 12 lbs.
60.....Clover, Alsike	6 to 8 lbs.
60.....Clover, Crimson	10 to 15 lbs.
60.....Clover, Mammoth	8 to 12 lbs.
60.....Cow Peas	½ to 1 bu.
70.....Corn, on ear.....	—
56.....Corn, shelled	½ bu.
0.....Corn, Pop	6 to 8 lbs.
50.....Cane, in drills	8 to 12 lbs.
50.....Cane, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.
30.....Cottonseed	—
56.....Flax	1 to 1½ bu.
24.....Fescue, meadow	1 to 1½ bu.
44.....Hemp	½ to 1 bu.
25.....Johnson Grass	1 bu.

Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre
56.....Jerusalem Corn, drills.....	8 to 12 lbs.
50.....Kaffir Corn, drills	8 to 12 lbs.
50.....Kaffir Corn, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.
—.....Lawn Grass	1 lb. to 300 sq. ft.
50.....Millet, German	½ to 1 bu.
50.....Millet, Siberian	½ to ½ bu.
30.....Millet, Japanese	8 to 12 lbs.
58.....Mustard	10 to 12 lbs.
50.....Milo Maize, drills.....	8 to 12 lbs.
32.....Oats	2 to 3 bu.
32.....Onion Sets, Bottom	7 to 8 bu.
28.....Onion Sets, Top	5 to 6 bu.
14.....Orchard Grass	2 to 3 bu.
60.....Peas, Field, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
60.....Peas, Garden, smooth	3 bu.
56.....Peas, Garden, wrinkled	3 bu.
22.....Peanuts	1 pk.
60.....Potatoes, Irish	8 to 12 bu.
14.....Red Top, Fancy, solid.....	10 to 12 lbs.
24.....Red Top, chaff	30 to 40 lbs.
50.....Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast	5 lbs.
56.....Rye	1½ to 2 bu.
24.....Rye Grass, English	30 to 40 lbs.
40.....Speltz	2½ bu.
—.....Sweet Corn	6 qts.
24.....Sunflower, Russian	8 lbs.
45.....Timothy	12 lbs.
60.....Wheat	1½ to 2 bu.

Number of Vegetable Seeds Required to Plant an Acre

	Quan. per Acre
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	½ lb.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill.....	2 bu.
Beans, Pole, 2 qts to 200 hills	½ bu.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz to 100 feet drill.....	8 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	4 oz.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 8 hills.....	1 lb.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	8 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 oz.
Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Musk Melon, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 lb.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	1 lb.

	Quan. per Acre
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed for sets	50 to 70 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants.....	4 oz.
Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills.....	4 lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	20 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.

Number of Years That Seeds Retain Their Vitality

Vegetables.	Years.
Artichoke	5 to 6
Asparagus	2 to 3
Beans	2 to 3
Beets	3 to 4
Cucumber	8 to 10
Cauliflower	5 to 6
Carrots	2
Celery	2 to 3
Corn (on cob)	2 to 3
Endive	5 to 6
Egg Plant	1 to 2
Leek	1 to 2
Lettuce	3 to 4
Melon	8 to 10

Vegetables.	Years.
Mustard	3 to 4
Okra	1 to 2
Onion	1 to 2
Pea	5 to 6
Pumpkin	8 to 10
Parsley	2 to 3
Parsnip	1
Pepper	1 to 2
Rhubarb	1 to 2
Squash	8 to 10
Spinach	3 to 4
Turnip	3 to 6
Tomato	2 to 3

Planting Calendar

FEBRUARY. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery, Carrot, Broccoli, Cucumber, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH. Sow in Hot Bed.—Early Beets, Cabbage and Carrots, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Beet, Early Cabbage, Carrot Cress Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Early Turnip, Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Bean, Mustard.

APRIL. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Turnip, Sage, Potatoes, Top Onions.

MAY. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber,

Kale, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Kohl Rabi, Salsify, Round Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Early Turnip, Herbs.

JUNE. Plant in Open Ground.—Lima Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Peas, Potatoes, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Ruta Baga, Melons and Herbs.

JULY. Plant in Open Ground.—Beans, Beets, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Late Cabbage, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Nasturtium, Okra, Parsnip, Winter Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Peas.

AUGUST. Plant in Open Ground.—Bush Beans, Late Celery, Late Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER. Plant in Open Ground.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce for wintering in cold-frames, Asparagus, Celery, Kale, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

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Nearest Railway Station.....
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Bank Draft.....		
Check		
Cash		
Postage Stamps.		
Total		

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